

First-class passengers served at the trays and bone

Doctor at slimming clinic accused of supplying harmful drugs to women

A doctor, whose patients were mostly overweight women and girls, prescribed drugs which other doctors claimed were totally unsuitable and in some cases harmful, the professional conduct committee of the General Medical Council was told in London yesterday.

Dr Barry Peatfield, of Foxley Lane, Purley, Surrey, was said to have abused his professional position by supplying drugs to his patients for money, drugs including Phenamine or amphetamines with Desamphetamine, thyroid extract and other drugs repeatedly and over extensive periods.

The hearing, at which Dr Peatfield was accused of serious professional misconduct, was told that he devoted the greater part of his practice to his slimming clinic.

It was also alleged by Miss Ann Curnow, QC, for the council, that he did not adequately examine patients, consult their general practitioner about treatment and did not make adequate inquiries about the effects of the treatment.

Dr Peatfield was also said to have issued medical certificates stating that a woman was suffering from glandular fever when he should have known it was more probable from her symptoms that she was suffering from the effects of the drugs he had supplied.

Miss Curnow said women and young girls saw him because of their obesity. There were complaints from other doctors in the area that Dr Peatfield was dispensing drugs without prior notification and sometimes none at any time.

Dr Peatfield generally saw new patients in pairs and asked only superficial questions. There were few medical tests and little examination.

"Thereafter, patients as often as not would not see him but a nurse or his wife or someone on his behalf who re-ordered the prescriptions. On occasions he allowed repeat prescriptions to be collected on the patients' behalf by some other person," Miss Curnow said.

A patient, a woman of hysterical personality, had given her own doctors grounds for suspecting she was abusing drugs. She was referred to hospital where it was thought she had been weaned away from them.

"The thought was short-lived, however, because as soon as the hospital and her own doctor stopped prescribing drugs she went back to Dr Peatfield." The woman was later admitted to hospital suffering from an overdose.

Dr William Tait, former secretary of the Croydon local medical committee, said that in February 1983 he received a letter signed by 12 doctors expressing disapproval of drug prescriptions Dr Peatfield was issuing.

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Bobby Charlton, the former football player, after receiving an honorary MA from Manchester university. With him is his daughter Suzanne, aged 22, who has a BA from Reading university.

Community radio to start early next year

By David Hewson
Arts Correspondent

Twenty experimental community radio stations will be allowed to begin broadcasting early next year, Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, said yesterday.

The decision comes after 18 months of pressure for further radio de-regulation and could lead to the licensing of some stations which have been run as pirates.

The location and nature of the experimental stations has yet to be decided and will not be announced until later this year. But the experiment will lead to a Green Paper on setting up a formal national community network next summer.

The Home Secretary said the central criterion of the new stations would be that they should enhance existing broadcasting arrangements and broaden consumer choice by offering the community an extra service which was distinct in character.

"It will be open to a number of bodies to come together to apply jointly for a licence on the basis that they will use the frequency on a time share basis," he said in a parliamentary reply.

The new stations are expected to be smaller in coverage than existing local radio stations and place an emphasis on local or specialist interests to appeal to specific community concerns.

The two main types of station are expected to be those which have small geographical areas, comparable to local weekly papers, and those which appeal to a "community of interest", a specialist interest such as ethnic broadcasting or a specific sort of music.

Remand for eight on bomb charges

By Stewart Tisdall

Eight people, including the man charged with the Brighton bombing last year, were remanded in custody for a week at Lambeth Magistrates' Court, south London. Three women were given bail to appear again next month.

Police security was tight around the court during the hearing for six men and five women appearing before Mr George Bathurst-Norman, the magistrate, under the Explosive Substances or Prevention of Terrorism Acts.

They included Patrick Joseph Magee, aged 34, charged on eight counts - including an explosives offence in 1979, the Grand Hotel bombing, murder charges for each of the five who died and conspiracy to cause explosions this year.

Others also charged with the conspiracy offence were Gerald (Patrick) McDonnell, aged 34; Peter John Joseph Sherry, aged 30; Sean McShane, aged 32; Martina Elizabeth Anderson, aged 23; Ella O'Dwyer, aged 26; and Donal Dominic Craig, aged 27. John Boyle, aged 25, was charged with possessing 135lb of explosives.

All eight were remanded in custody to appear next Thursday. Three women charged under the Prevention of Terrorism Act with failing to give the police information were released on bail until August 8.

Eileen Margaret McShane, aged 29, and Frances Boyle, aged 35, were each given bail with up to five sureties together offering £10,000 for each woman. Lisa Agnes Cecilia Lowrey, aged 21, was given bail on one surety of £2,500 on condition that she lives with her sister, who is the surety, in Luton and reports twice daily to the local police.

A report on court remand proceedings last week carried by ITN's News at Ten programme is to be reported to the Attorney General by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Vaccine sought to save teeth

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

Work which may eventually lead to a vaccine against gum disease, probably the main cause of loss of teeth in adults, has begun at a newly established Medical Research Council dental research unit in London.

The unit will work closely with the Royal College of Surgeons' dental research unit, where efforts to find a vaccine against tooth decay are well advanced. It aims to study new theories about the way gum diseases, and diseases of the ligaments which hold teeth to jaw bones, develop.

With the reduction in dental caries from fluoridation and better dental care and hygiene, gum diseases caused by the accumulation of dental plaque are leading to the loss of otherwise healthy teeth.

Gum diseases have been regarded as slow, inexorably progressive diseases which increased with age. Professor Newell Johnson, honorary director of the unit, said yesterday: "We and others are now beginning to challenge this concept."

Murder charge man in court

Mr Leonard Grange, aged 53, a school caretaker, of Morden, south-west London, was yesterday remanded in custody until July 18 by Wallington Magistrates, in south-west London charged with the murder of Sarah Morris, aged nine.

The girl's body was found on Tuesday under rubbish in a dustbin at her school, Glastonbury Junior, a short distance from her home in Morden.

Price war over winter holidays

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A price war began yesterday over next winter's sun holidays as first Intasun Holidays brought out a brochure with highly competitive prices and then Thomson Holidays relaunching most of its winter programme with many price reductions.

The two companies are the biggest of the tour operators, with Intasun hard on the heels of Thomson a leader in the overall package holidays market, so the impact of the battle will be felt throughout the industry.

Horizon Holidays, the third largest tour operator, said yesterday that it would be studying the new prices, its chairman and managing director, Mr Ken Franklin, having

secured special offers at some holiday hotels ranging from free drinks and no-charge car hire to free sports, including windsurfing and scuba-diving and even

three weeks stay for the price of two weeks.

Some Intasun prices are lower than last year, notably to North African destinations such as Tunisia, and many are below the rate of inflation.

Tourism in England give employment to more than a million people and is creating new jobs in England at the rate of at least 40,000 a year, the annual report of the English Tourist Board said yesterday.

The board's chairman, Mr Duncan Black, appealed for more government money to help to get tourism projects started. The board's grant money has been reduced this year to £7.9 million from £8.4 million.

It seems likely that part of the price battle will be about extras such as free car parking at airports and rail travel concessions. Intasun has introduced for the winter programme free parking at 10 of the 14 airports it uses.

Thomson offers some reductions on airport parking costs and reductions on rail travel prices. Horizon has free rail travel within certain areas.

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Nullity decree over sex-change husband

Mrs Sandra Peterson, aged 37, a medical secretary, ended her marriage in the London Divorce Court yesterday after discovering that her husband, Dr Edward Peterson, who had undergone a sex change operation, was still legally a woman.

Judge Clarke said Mrs Peterson, of Longthorpe Green, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, was entitled to a decree of nullity because Dr Peterson "was in fact a woman and not a man" when he went through the marriage ceremony at Peterborough Register Office on July 24, 1979.

It was an unusual case, the judge said. He added: "The law as I see it is clear, that a person's sex is determined effectively and for all time at birth."

The judge said that the only time when a change of sex was appropriate in law was if a mistake had been made.

"An operation which purports to change sex may do so in the physical sense but not in a legal sense."

Dr Peterson, aged 47, of Longthorpe, Peterborough, was shown on a birth certificate as Wendy Patricia Acton.

She was first registered as a doctor under that name, but is now registered as Edward Benjamin Peterson.

Dr Peterson did not defend the petition.

Death-order pets are saved

Animals sentenced to death in the will of their owner, Miss Mary Mirehouse, aged 77, a housewife of Hawkesbury, Upton, near Bristol, who died on Tuesday last week, were saved yesterday, two hours before her funeral at 1pm yesterday, the deadline for their execution.

Miss Mirehouse's solicitors issued a statement shortly before 11am saying that beneficiaries and executors had decided to hand the animals over to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals instead.

Their reprieve came too late for seven healthy red setters which were put down two days after Miss Mirehouse died, but animal welfare officials were delighted that her remaining pets, a pony, donkey, four pigeons, two canaries, two swarms of bees and six goldfish will be given to good homes.

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Rule change for political advertising

Advertisers will no longer be able to print untruths behind the shelter of political controversy, Lord McGregor of Durris, chairman of the Advertising Standards Authority, says.

The association's new edition of the British Code of Advertising Practice has revised rules on political advertisements.

In his annual report to the association, Lord McGregor says: "One fundamental change will be to differentiate political from religious, social and aesthetic controversy."

He also said the high level of complaints recorded in 1982 and 1983 continued last year when there were 7,733.

The association particularly deplored the rising number of complaints about computer advertising.

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Woman aged 74 tells of shooting ordeal

A woman aged 74 who was shot by masked raiders at her home spoke yesterday about her terrifying ordeal.

Mrs Ellen Ditcher was held captive for more than two hours early on Sunday at her fourteenth century home at Otham, near Maidstone, Kent, by three men armed with a rifle and a crossbow. Her gardener, Mr William Austin, aged 54, was shot dead as he tried to help her.



Mrs Ditcher, who thought she would die after being shot by raiders in her home on Sunday.

"When I was hit the second time I thought I was going to die. I believed they meant to kill me," Mrs Ditcher said from a wheelchair in the Brook Hospital in south London. She is waiting for an operation to remove two bullets from her chest and face. Another bullet was recovered from her arm two days ago.

"I was woken by a noise like somebody catapulting half-bricks against the door outside," she said. "I went downstairs and opened the door to let the dogs out."

"I felt a ping in my arm, but I didn't realize I had been shot," she said. "I shouted 'clear off you bastards', but they kept on trying to get in the door."

Mrs Ditcher tried to raise Mr Austin, who was asleep in a flat on an upper floor, she said. "I then tried to use the phone but realized it had been cut off."

Mr Austin, who had been woken by the commotion, insisted on going for help. As she fled to her bedroom she heard a shot. One of the men came in with a gun and saw her great dane Prince. The man said "I'll soon fix that" and shot him," she said.

Mrs Ditcher told the raiders there was no money but they ransacked the house for more than two hours.

Kent police said they believe jewellery worth more than £3,000 was taken. They are looking for three men seen at the White Horse in Otham on Friday. They were driving a red Mark III Ford Cortina saloon car with a black vinyl roof.

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Statistical dual

Peers on soccer violence

Provocative parades

PM: All Tories should be proclaiming our policies with pride

PUBLIC SPENDING

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, and Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, clashed during Commons questions over the Government's record in office, particularly on public expenditure.

Mrs Thatcher said her Government had increased capital expenditure. Mr Kinnock accused her of misleading the House. He said public spending and taxation were both up and asked if she was an Iron Lady or a closet flexi-ty.

She said the Government had protected capital expenditure. It was the last Labour Government's record which was appalling. It was the Government's objective to reduce public expenditure as a proportion of national income.

Mr Kinnock: During this morning's Cabinet meeting did she remind her colleagues that since she came into office, public spending is up by a record 16.5 per cent? Did she tell them whether the Government was proud of that or not?

Mrs Thatcher: At this morning's Cabinet meeting the Cabinet confirmed the public expenditure totals published in the Red Book. £139 billion in the year 1985-87, £144 billion in the year 1987-89. It is our objective to try to reduce public spending as a proportion of national income. As a proportion, it hit a peak during the time of the last Labour Government.

Mr Kinnock: Then is she going to do that by cutting investment or cutting current expenditure, for instance on health? Is she going to continue with cuts despite the pleas of the CBI, cuts in repairs by 6 per cent, cuts in roads by 6 per cent, cuts in housing by 54 per cent and at the same time run a budget which has increased taxation as a proportion of gross national product from 36 per cent to 42 per cent?

Which of that record is she proud of? Which of the way in which she has reduced spending on housing, roads and repairs, or the way she has increased taxation?

Mrs Thatcher: Public expenditure totals are this year £134 billion and next year £139 billion. Within the totals, certain programmes have priorities - health and pensions have had priority. We have in fact protected capital expenditure.

When the Labour Government had to reduce enormously expenditure at the instance of the IMF, Lord Harewood, then Chief Secretary, said it was politically easier to cut capital than current expenditure. He said under the Labour Government the misery was shared out, although cuts disproportionately affected capital rather than current expenditure as was invariably the case.

The Labour Government cut capital expenditure (she said); we have increased it.

Mr Kinnock: She is misleading the



Tapsell: Kinnock has economic schizophrenia

House, even by her own figures. If she will look at her own White Paper on public expenditure she will see overall capital programme in real terms is down from £30 billion to £19 billion over the last six years.

Will she answer the question? Should she be proud of boasting or complaining about the 16.5 per cent rise in public expenditure? Should she be complaining or boasting about the six per cent rise in the share of GNP on taxation?

Is she proud of spending or is she proud of cutting? (Conservative interruptions) Is she a spender or a cutter? Is she an Iron Lady or is she a closet flexi-ty?

Mrs Thatcher: All members of my Government and backbenchers should be proclaiming our policies with great pride. The last Labour Government cut hospitals by 35 per cent; cut capital expenditure on hospitals by 25 per cent. Labour cut expenditure on roads by 33 per cent; now it is up by 25 per cent. Labour cut capital expenditure by 29 per cent in its last year. Labour's record is appalling.

Sir Peter Tapsell (Lindsay East, C): Should she pay the question or indicate that to his gift of locution?

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Gains tax second thoughts

FINANCE BILL

The Finance Bill, which gives effect to the Budget provisions, completed its Commons stages early on Thursday. In moving the third reading of the Bill, Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, said the Government had not lost its appetite for tax reform.

Earlier during the report stage, the Bill was amended after the Government had changed its mind about altering the method of calculating capital gains tax.

The Commons carried by 114 votes to 23, Government majority 91, a Government amendment to restore the last-in-first-out method of accounting. The Bill as originally published had proposed a change to a first-in-first-out method.

Dr Oonagh McDonald, an Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, said the Government had changed its mind at a late stage. The Government was chipping away at capital taxation until it was hardly worth collecting. It was death by a thousand reliefs. Only the rich would benefit.

What justification could the Government possibly have for coming in to the City in this way?

Mr Peter Rees said it had been represented strongly to the Government after conclusion of the committee stage of the Bill that the original proposal would have created a distortion in the operations of private individuals and of institutions. It would have produced a clog on the market. The Government thought it right to eliminate that distortion.

Sinking a matter for NZ police

EXPLOSION

If the New Zealand authorities asked Britain for the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland harbour the Government would consider it, Mrs Thatcher the Prime Minister, said during question time in the Commons.

She had been asked by Dr David Clark (South Shields, Lab) if she had read reports of the sinking by Greenpeace of the Rainbow Warrior. She said she had read the reports and that Greenpeace had been misled. She said she would consider the matter.

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newham North East, Lab): Will she explain why it is that all the pundits and commentators now say she is no longer an asset to her party?

Mrs Thatcher: I wonder why then he attacks me so fiercely? (Laughter).

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on accommodation and facilities for MPs. Lords (11) Surrogate Arrangements Bill, third reading. Debate on industry and training.

Why chain wrestling may be assault

LEGAL AFFAIRS

The use of a substantial chain linking the combatants in "chain wrestling" contests might lead to charges of assault, says a leading legal expert.

Mr Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said in a written reply to a question from Mr David Clark (South Shields, Lab) that he was not aware of any cases where chain wrestling had led to charges of assault.

He said that chain wrestling is a combat sport where two men, one of whom is wearing a chain, wrestle. He said that it is not a public nuisance and that it is not a criminal offence.

As to the relevant legal principles, he said the Court of Appeal has ruled that it is not a public nuisance if the activity is not a nuisance to the public or if it is a nuisance to the public but is a nuisance to the private property of the victim.

It is an assault if it is intended or recklessness that it will be a nuisance to the private property of the victim.

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Policy on marches: RUC responsible for reroutinging and Hurd can ban

ULSTER

Mr Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, told the Commons that if a parade in the Province was likely to cause serious public disorder, he might ban it.

In a statement on Government policy on marches he said: The Government recognises the right of people in Northern Ireland to parade peacefully. Many such parades are held each year with no significant risk to public order. But a few are deliberately provocative and calculated to cause trouble and others can cause difficulty because of the thinness of the police on the ground they were unable to go into the hotel and were held back by an unruly mob and only later was the ground recovered.

Mr Hurd: These are matters of the enforcement of the law and for the RUC to deal with. I am sure he has already given his version, and encouraged others to do so, to the RUC.

Mr John Hume (Foyle, SDLP): Does Mr Hurd agree that the police handling of the parade situation in Northern Ireland shows a lot of contradiction in policy? For example why is it right to re-route a parade through Portadown tomorrow (Friday) and Saturday and not right last Sunday?

Why was it right to prevent one through the Catholic housing estate by place, parade by parade, taking into account local factors. That is what they are doing. They are handling these decisions with a great deal of common sense.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): Those responsible for organizing these marches, for whichever side, should abide by the decision of the police and that is what we expect this coming weekend.

Mr Hurd: The more I listen to views, particularly private views, the more I am sure that it is possible for Northern Ireland to celebrate a battle or a tradition without provoking or disturbing those who do not belong to that tradition. That must be the right way to handle it.

Mr Harvey Proctor (Billerica, C): When Mr Hurd highlighted the issue of re-routing last time in the House he raised the point of police time which could be released to other security duties. Has police time involved in marches increased or decreased?

Mr Hurd: I gave the substantial figures for last year. Of course when they have to re-route a parade or I ban it and the organization in some way defies that, then police resources have to be deployed to comply with the law.

The right answer is for the police and the organization to reach a sensible agreement. That is done in a large number of cases and the expenditure on policing is greatly reduced.

Mr Harold McCusker (Upper Bann, DUP): When the men of north Antrim tried to walk in Portadown over the route they are not motivated by any desire to break the laws of their country but by a sense of historic necessity to express as they have always done, their legitimate pride in the possession of their lands and traditions.

They know instinctively they only survive by their solidarity and determination. The people who are being dealt with tomorrow will not be dealt with in a manner likely to maintain the peace but in a way likely to break the peace.

Mr Hurd: Solidarity and determination are admirable qualities but if Mr McCusker is saying that they can only be maintained by attempting to go along a route which was through green fields and is now through a housing estate which is overw-



McCusker: Solidarity and determination

in Cookstown last week and why is it being allowed to go through tomorrow? And why is it right to ban a parade through Cookstown which is 95 per cent Catholic and not right to ban the parade in Portadown which is also 95 per cent Catholic?

On what basis are these decisions taken? Is it acceptability to the citizens living along the route or will it cause more trouble, because that is what it looks like, surrendering to the men of violence?

Mr Hurd: That illustrates the difficulty that people in both communities find it difficult to recognize a reasonable compromise when they see one.

What the RUC have to do is make decisions on re-routing place

Dog licence decision wanted

ENVIRONMENT

The need for a Government decision on dog licences was emphasized by Sir Hugh Rossi, chairman of the Select Committee on the Environment, when he opened a Commons debate on the Environment (Control of Dogs) Bill.

He said the Government had still not remedied the situation in which the issue of dog licences cost about £3.4 million, substantially more than the revenue raised.

The Government must make up its mind (he continued) either to abolish the licence or introduce a new cost-effective scheme for the care and control of dogs along the lines of the working party paper produced in 1976.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Macclesfield Hill, L) said because of cuts in improvement grants the Government was putting at risk work which was done in the 1970s and early 1980s in housing action areas.

Mr Norman Macmillan (Blackpool North, C) said that in the last few weeks in Blackpool there had been two cases of toxocarosis - a disease which caused blindness and which came from dog dung. A shot inevitably it affected children. In Blackpool they had had one case of total blindness and the other child lost one eye.

He suggested that people should produce receipts for worming powder when buying their dog licences. The Government should also help local authorities which controlled their parks properly. He added, if these moves were made, then the tragedy in Blackpool should not re-occur.

Mr Christopher Smith (Islington South and Finsbury, L) said the Government should help tenants left in non-traditional blocks with defects and give special grants to local authorities to remove asbestos in a dangerous condition from homes.

Opposition backing for Bill to curb drinking at football matches

VIOLENCE

The Government was determined to join with English football clubs and authorities in ridding the game of the scourge of violence and hooliganism which had brought it into disrepute throughout the world, and the Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol etc.) Bill was an illustration of that determination, Lord Glenarthur, Under Secretary of State, Home Office, said in moving the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords.

There had been criticism of the haste with which the Bill was being handled, he said, but the Government was anxious to leave it on the statute book in time for the beginning of the next football season on August 10.

After the tragic events at Brussels, Parliament and the country had felt anger, shame and sorrow and all had favoured action by the Government to introduce legislation to control drink and drunkenness at and on the way to football grounds.

Although the legislation was being introduced as a matter of urgency, the Government had been assisted by the Bill being based on the tried and tested legislation in Scotland which football authorities and the police believed had made a considerable contribution to improving crowd behaviour.

The Bill, although prepared quickly, was a reasonable piece of legislation that was both practical and effective. It was certainly not a panic measure. It was tough and fair and set the proper balance without going over the top.

If English football is successful in rehabilitating itself (he said) we may be able to consider relaxing the controls in this Bill, but that looks like being some years off.

Meanwhile (he continued) this Bill represents a reasonable compromise between the need to eliminate violence and hooliganism and the

interests of respectable clubs and respectable supporters.

Lord Mischow, for the Opposition, said they agreed with the general provisions of the Bill and that it should pass through Parliament in good time to allow its provisions to be brought into effect before the start of the football season. No one should think that by speeding its way to the statute book they were providing a panacea for violence. They were trying to deal with a part of the matter.

Why should there be exceptions for executive suites or other parts of football grounds? People must be poor lovers of football and not very gracious guests if they declined invitations because no alcohol was available.

Lord Wigmore (L) said exempted or sponsored boxes were the source of very substantial income which was used to improve the safety and amenities of football grounds and provide police protection. There was no reasonable possibility of any act of thuggery or hooliganism being committed by anyone sitting in one of these boxes.

In those circumstances, on what basis was the Government seeking to say that people in those boxes should not, if they wanted to, enjoy themselves? The way they were to be treated was the way they should be treated. The Government should look at this again before report stage.

Lord Donoghue (Lab), in a maiden speech, said they were considering the quality of their whole leisure

environment. He hoped the Government would give great and perhaps higher priority to that question in future. Stum stadiums produced stum behaviour.

Lord Renton (C) said the only doubts he had about the Bill were some aspects of enforceability, particularly the exemption clauses relating to free matches. Some clubs could get round the provisions by making admittance free to its members then it would be for the courts to decide on the interpretation of the Bill.

Lord Willis (Lab) said the danger was that by banning hooligans from football grounds they might turn to other venues. The Government was diverting the flood not stemming it. It was only by stemming this flood that the trouble would cease and that meant identifying and tackling the causes of the violence and rooting it out.

Lord Inglewood (C) said he would like to see a small, highly trained team provided with the right equipment which could be brought in to deal with trouble on the terraces.

Lord Ross of Marne (Lab) said Scotland had experience of dealing with the problem and what was what was lacking in England and Europe. That experience should be drawn on, but nothing should be done that would weaken the Scottish position.

The Bill was read a second time.

Case for broadcasting council

By Michael McNair-Wilson

Mrs Thatcher replied: I am always prepared to consider that. I very much welcomed what the Lord Chief Justice said about that and I hope account will be taken of it both in the BBC and IBA because I think the kind of violence seen on television is bound to have an effect on those least able to resist it.

Hospitals criticized for sending elderly home to inadequate care

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Fresh criticism of health authorities for failing to arrange proper support at home for frail, elderly patients discharged from hospital came yesterday from Mr Anthony Barrowclough, QC, the health service ombudsman.

In his annual report, Mr Barrowclough says that in one case a woman aged 68 died three days after being discharged to the care of her husband, aged 78, with arrangements to help him care for her that were "totally inadequate".

The woman had been in hospital for nine weeks, but fell on the ward on the morning of her discharge and earlier in the week had scalded herself. The only assistance the hospital had arranged was a visit to assess whether she needed a weekly bath.

The hospital had not explained to the husband that she could not walk unaided, no arrangements were made for her

A hospital consultant is criticized for putting undue pressure on a husband to have his wife transferred to a private hospital. Three times in five months he suggested moving the wife, who suffered from Huntington's chorea, in spite of the husband's objections, that visiting would be difficult.

After the third mention a case conference two days later suggested the patient go home.

The doctor told the husband that the local social services could provide the support needed, but that proved inaccurate.

The report shows there were 815 complaints last year, fewer than the previous year but an increase over all earlier years. Of 443 investigated, some justification for the complaint was found in 209.

Annual Report of Health Service Commissioner 1984-85 (Stationery Office: £4.50).

Small firms turn to microcomputers

Small companies are becoming increasingly dependent on microcomputers to help them manage their personnel, according to a survey conducted by the Institute of Manpower Studies (Our Technology Correspondent writes).

It shows that the use of

The large computer system, called mainframes, used to account for about 76 per cent of the computers used in personnel. That figure for 1983, has dropped to 55 per cent. The proportion of microcomputers has risen from 4 per cent to 24 per cent.

A chance to view the comet

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

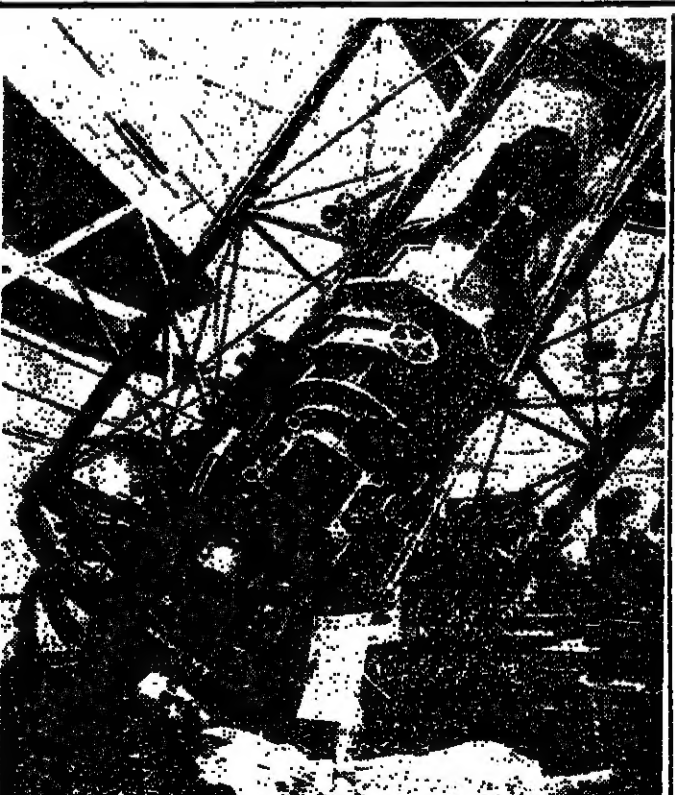
A chance to observe the return of Halley's comet, using the largest refracting telescope in Britain, is offered by the National Maritime Museum.

The opportunity to peer through the 28-inch instrument called the Great Equatorial, at the Old Royal Observatory which overlooks the Thames from the hilltop of Greenwich Park in south London, forms the central piece of a season of celebrations.

The comet has been observed at Greenwich on such returns at 76-year intervals, since the observatory was built in 1675. Issuing an invitation to "come and see the comet with us this time", Miss Carol Scott, curator of astronomy for the museum, said: "It will create a challenge for astronomers in the future."

"Everyone who sees the comet will sign our observing book, and when it returns in 2061 the Greenwich astronomers then will have a challenge to get a longer list of names."

Miss Scott says: "For most of us this will be a once-in-a-lifetime event, but there will be a big celebration for the comet under 10-year-olds consisting of two parts. They will get the second part if they see it again



Miss Scott demonstrating the telescope (Photograph: Chris Harris).

three quarters a century after their discovery. But the name of Edmund Halley was taken after he showed Newton's theory of gravity to use that comet that has appeared in 1531, 1607 and one had been seen in 1682 were the same.

Doubt on dockyards' savings

By Rodney Cowton

The Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons has doubts about the size of savings from re-organizing the royal dockyards.

In a report published yesterday, the committee says it is sceptical about the accuracy of the Ministry of Defence's estimates.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, is expected to announce the form of the planned re-organization within the next few weeks.

Various options are being discussed with the trade unions; but the ministry has said its preferred option would be to introduce private management while retaining ownership of the dockyard facilities.

The public accounts committee notes that the net savings from the re-organization could, at the worst, be as little as 3 per cent of total dockyard operating costs during a 10-year period. It says it is surprised at the slow progress towards improved productivity.

Twenty-Fourth Report of the Committee of Public Accounts: Control of Dockyard Operations and Manpower. (Stationery Office: £4.40).

Journalists attacked by the Duke

The Duke of Edinburgh yesterday attacked prominent people who, he said, seldom resisted the temptation to criticize others or blamed society for all problems.

Speaking at a degree ceremony at Stafford University, in Greater Manchester, he singled out for criticism such people as journalists, academics, politicians and churchmen.

He told his audience: "You may have noticed how easy it is to criticize almost everything that goes on in the world. Authors, commentators, journalists, professors, teachers seldom resist the temptation to point out how malicious and incompetent are their fellow citizens."

"Previous generations are treated as half-witted at best and near criminal at worst."

The Duke, the university's chancellor, added: "When other scapegoats can be found they simply lump on to society, forgetting that we are all members of that society, both the just and the unjust."

"Before falling for their easy solutions my advice is, stop and think. The obvious answer is seldom the right one."

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Plus a Final Instalment (not payable if you return the car)	£1519.00	
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Angry Republicans claim budget betrayal by the White House

From Bailey Morris, Washington

President Reagan's abrupt decision to change the rules in the tortuous US budget negotiations has created a rift among Republicans which could severely damage relations between the White House and the Senate over the next difficult year.

No matter what compromise is finally reached, the record US deficit, damage to Republican leaders has already occurred as a result of Mr Reagan's decision to side with House Democrats on the social security issue.

This is the assessment of key Senators, some of whom feel betrayed by the President's decision to agree to a rise in social security benefits after Republicans had waged such a hard, bitter battle to freeze them in the interest of reducing the deficit.

"We did not sweat blood for four months to back off now," said Mr Robert Dole, the majority leader of the Republican-controlled Senate, after emerging from a divisive meeting at the White House late on Wednesday.

At the same time, the continuing struggle to reduce soaring Federal spending has left the Defence Department vulnerable to further attacks by cost-conscious officials anxious to produce bigger savings in this key component of the Budget.

Congressional sources confirmed yesterday that the US Army may be forced to abandon its prized plan to create five light-infantry divisions to give it greater mobility and a quicker firepower capability.

The Pentagon, under strong political pressure to reduce spending in the wake of defence contracting scandals, has recommended that the Army's light divisions be scrapped, together with other key programmes developed when the rearmament plan had strong public support.

Although no one is yet certain how much the Pentagon stands to lose as a result of congressional budget cuts which essentially freeze spending, allowing only a cost of living increase, estimates are as high as £203 billion through to 1990.

The estimates have set off an internal "turf battle" among the Joint Chiefs of Staff, with each head of service attempting to preserve the most for his own area under the new five-year military plan being designed, the sources said.

General John Wickham Jr, the Army Chief of Staff, is waging a tough campaign to save the light divisions he regards as a key component of his new design for the Army.

The tensions surfacing in Washington, after a period of relative calm, were reflected at the White House meeting on Wednesday marked by "a battle royal among Republicans".

According to Mr Thomas Downey, a House Democrat from New York who took notes at the session.

Republicans said that by taking social security off the table, Mr Reagan had abandoned substantive deficit reform. Senator Slade Gorton, a Republican from Washington State, reportedly told the President that his new negotiating framework would lead only to more spending and bigger deficits. He urged Mr Reagan to support higher taxes.

At this point, according to Mr Downey's account, Mr Reagan threw down his pencil and shouted: "Damn it, I can't listen to all this."

The meeting adjourned with Republicans promising only "to give it a try", in the words of Senator Peter Domenici, Republican chairman of the Budget committee, who expressed his "scepticism over the final results."

"I think the President had expected everyone to say what he had agreed of either party," said Mr Gorton.

Japan doubles its refugee quota

From Paul Routledge, Kuala Lumpur

Japan announced yesterday that it would double to 10,000 the number of refugees it is ready to take from war-disrupted Cambodia. The United States and Canada also promised to continue their resettlement programmes.

Announcing the shift in his country's policy, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe, told member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) that money would also be made available for education and training for Cambodians in Thai refugee camps.

Foreign Ministry officials emphasized that although Japan would still be only seventh in the "league table" of countries accepting refugees, it was a big step because of the homogeneity of its population.

Japan will also practically double, to £2.5 million, its "humanitarian" aid to the estimated 200,000 refugees from the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, and will continue to provide half the budget for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees programme for the Indo-Chinese.

These measures were made public as hopes for the latest Asean plan for a negotiated end to the Cambodian conflict were fading. Asean comprises Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines.

Mr Bill Hayden, Australia's

Foreign Minister, said Hanoi's reported rejection of the idea of indirect or "proximity" talks was "a shame".

During a discussion between Asean Foreign Ministers and their six "dialogue" partners - the US, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and the EEC - Mr Abe gave a discouraging report of private contacts with Vietnam only last week.

"Although Vietnam admits the desirability of a political settlement acceptable to both sides, it views the situation as developing to its advantage," he told delegates.

Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, reiterated his conviction that internal pressures would bring Vietnam to the negotiating table. "In the end, it seems to me that there must come a point where the Government of Vietnam and the people of Vietnam reflect on what they are doing to themselves, let alone to others," he said.

The US would continue to help South-East Asia with the resettlement of refugees from Indo-China. "We have taken something like 750,000 refugees during the course of this programme, including around 50,000 this year," Mr Shultz said.

Canada, which has taken about 100,000 refugees from South-East Asia also promised "to continue to do our fair share in the future".

Pressure for trade talks, page 19

Licensing threat to Christie's

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Christie's, the auctioneers, may face a hearing next month at which its fitness to hold an auctioneer's licence will be at issue, with penalties ranging from an admonishment to revocation of the licence.

Christie's have admitted that in 1981 Mr David Bathurst, then president of Christie's New York, issued a press release saying that three major impressionist paintings, by Degas, Van Gogh and Gauguin, had been sold by auction in New York for \$5.6 million. In fact, only one painting, the Degas, was sold for \$2.2 million.

Mr Bathurst, who now heads the company's London and New York operations, said in an affidavit heard in the New York Supreme Court, and repeated in a recent statement, that the two other sales were falsely reported to prevent the market becoming depressed.

The effect was to inflate the market in Van Goghs. The consignor of eight paintings sent to the auction sued Christie's for breach of trust. Mr Bathurst said he made the false statement to help the plaintiff and the art market. Last week the case was dismissed.

Both the office of the New York State Attorney-General and New York City Consumer Affairs Department say they are investigating the affair to see if anyone was defrauded.

Reagan crusade wins aid battles

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan is winning a series of congressional votes that would expand his power to help non-communist rebels fighting Marxist and other left-wing regimes and also to deal with international terrorism.

The Democrat-controlled House of Representatives in a major reversal on Wednesday voted 236-185 on an amendment to the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill to end a 1976 ban on US covert or overt military assistance to guerrillas fighting the Marxist Government of Angola. Though it removes the ban it does not provide money for military aid. The Senate took similar action last month.

The Reagan Administration favours a repeal of the ban, known as the Clark Amendment, named after former Democrat Senator Dick Clark.

But officials have said that there are no plans to request military aid for the pro-Western National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Dr Jonas Savimbi, which is fighting Angola's Cuban-backed Government.

The US has no diplomatic relations with Angola, but it is trying to get Angola's co-operation for a peace plan to couple a withdrawal of about 25,000 Cuban troops from Angola with independence for its neighbour, the South Africa-administered territory of Namibia.

The House also approved aid to the insurgents fighting Soviet forces in Afghanistan and non-military aid to Nicaraguan rebels.

Its votes this week are on a \$9 billion Foreign Aid Bill for fiscal 1986.

The House on Tuesday voted to ban any economic or military aid for Lebanon pending the release of the seven American hostages held there by extremist Islamic groups. However, an amendment provided an exemption for purely humanitarian assistance.

The votes freeze foreign aid spending authority at last year's levels but this will not affect military and economic aid to Israel and Egypt. The Reagan administration has welcomed an unprecedented Congressional vote to provide \$3.5 million in economic or military aid in fiscal 1986 to the non-communist Khmer rebels in Cambodia.

The House and the Republican majority Senate have yet to work out a compromise on various other differences in their two foreign aid Bills.

Coke tastes flavour of defeat

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

The great Coca-Cola battle is won. The American people have dealt a decisive blow to arrogant men who presumed to tamper with a national institution. In Fats's diners across the land there is exultation.

Less than three months after imposing their new Coke on the people, and withdrawing the old favourite that had refreshed Americans for most of this century, Coca-Cola bowed to furious opposition and said they would be bringing back "the real thing".

Details of the instrument of surrender are on the front pages. In an emotional moment a senator read the news into the congressional record, enshrining for all time the people's victory in a people's war.

At Coca-Cola headquarters in Atlanta the defeated coke generals ruefully examine the ruins of their grand strategy to bend a proud people to their will.

Over at Pepsi headquarters the gloating at the commercial retreat of the age is almost unseemly. Almost every ob-

server of the great cola wars which have raged through the 1970s and 1980s thinks Coca-Cola made a major blunder.

In Atlanta the humbled Coke chiefs are sending to a bank vault for the secret recipe for the real old thing. In the camps of the Coke contras there are toasts in boarded old Coke. Opponents pounded Coca-Cola headquarters with 1,500 telephone calls a day and heaps of letters.

Mr Gay Mullins, a white-bearded Seattle businessman, became a leader of the discontented when he founded Old Coca-Cola Drinkers of America and began a lawsuit to make Coke bring back the old. Coke loyalists said the new stuff tasted too sweet and fizzy.

There was a sudden mania for old Coke. Remaining stocks were bought up at high prices.

At Coke headquarters, staff officers saw that the war was not going well. A report came in that Nick's Hamburger Shoppe, in North Dakota, had gone over to Pepsi. If that was happening in the boonies,

what was happening in the rich Coke heartlands?

Pepsi was having a high old time ridiculing the new Coke, and reported a 14 per cent surge in sales in May, the highest in its history.

Only a month ago a Wall Street analyst sneered at the opposition to new Coke. "So what's a few thousand dissatisfied drinkers?" he asked.

Plainly the opposition had plenty of bottle. Coca-Cola capitulated to the forces of the market and sentimentality. The company decided on a reincarnation of old Coke under the name of Coca-Cola Classic, but said they would continue to market the new. Straw polls reveal the evident relief of Cokeholics. It seems that the ringing in of the old may bring out the new.

The news added fizz to Coca-Cola's shares. On the New York Stock Exchange its stock jumped \$2.375, closing at \$72.375. Pepsi dropped 75 cents. At the end of last year Coke had 21.7 per cent of the market and Pepsi 18.8 per cent.



The Dalai Lama being greeted yesterday by Metropolitan Gregorios on his arrival in Geneva for a meeting of the World Council of Churches.

East Europe airlines defy Beirut ban

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

President Reagan's attempt to "close" Beirut port in response to the TWA hijacking appeared over more forlorn yesterday when the second East European airline to resume its flights to Lebanon this week - the East German Interflug - sent a scheduled flight to the airport.

Earlier in the week the Romanian airline Tarom had started its service to the city. The airport's deputy director had walked onto the Tarmac to greet the 55 passengers from Bucharest.

There are now reports that the Soviet airline Aeroflot will resume its flights to Beirut before the end of this month, while Royal Jordanian Airlines - whose Boeing 727 was

hijacked and burnt on a Beirut airport runway last month - is also considering resumption of service to Lebanon.

Since Middle East Airlines, the Lebanese carrier, is operating normally to Europe and the Arab world, traffic at Beirut airport is increasing rather than decreasing.

At the Lebanese presidential palace at Baabda, officials have been told that Mr Reagan's Administration would now prefer to forget the demand for "closure" of the airport and "heartened" by the new security measures at the airport, albeit no agreement has been reached to keep militias away from the runways and terminal buildings.

Greece in crossfire over Soviet defection

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Mr Sergei Bokhan, the Soviet diplomat serving in Athens whose defection to the United States was confirmed by the State Department in Washington this week, is believed to have been engaged in intelligence work until his disappearance on May 25.

Reports that could not be readily confirmed said that Mr Bokhan, who served in Greece between 1974 and 1978 and then again since 1982, was defector of the Soviet military intelligence (GRU) in this region.

His defection and the information he is likely to have furnished the Americans, could be doubly embarrassing for the Government of Greece, which has been criticized by the West for laxity to Soviet spies and is suspected by the Communist bloc of conniving with the Americans, since Soviet defectors can be spirited away from Athens to the US without much fuss.

Mr Igor Andropov, the Soviet Ambassador here, called yesterday on Mr Yiannis Haralambopoulos, the Greek Foreign Minister. To discuss "questions of security and peace in the Mediterranean".

Mrs Virginia Tsouderou, an independent Opposition deputy, has asked the Government why it had failed to give the defector's family a chance to state freely whether it wished to return home.

Mr Bokhan, registered in the Athens diplomatic list as a First Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, disappeared on May 25 after driving away from his home carrying a briefcase.

The Soviet Official, his wife, and seven-year-old daughter had been due to return to Moscow on May 28.

There were reports that Mr Bokhan had incurred the disapproval of his superiors after two GRU agents here, believed to have been spying on the American naval communications base near Maghish in November last year, were involved in a freak accident. Both crashed their cars practically at the same spot near the base within minutes of each other, and so did a Soviet consular official who went to their rescue.

Britain accused of major role in arms ban evasion

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain has been accused of playing a "major role" in enabling South Africa to evade the arms embargo placed on it by the United Nations eight years ago.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement has in a new study named companies and listed the items of equipment which it says have helped to arm Pretoria's armed forces.

Couched in the form of a memorandum, a copy of which has been sent to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, it sets out a package of measures which it says the Government should adopt to tighten the boycott of the Cape.

The report, *How Britain Arms Apartheid*, dismisses as a myth the idea that South African Arms Corporation (Armcor), has become self-sufficient after the UN ban.

Instead it had developed multi-million pound operations to sabotage the embargo, including the establishment of "front" companies, the production of false "end-user" certificates, and the use of third countries and fraudulent ex-

ports by arms dealers selling their services for high reward.

Britain, says the memorandum, is a major centre for arms smuggling - as alleged in a recent case at Birmingham Crown Court - because so many of the spare parts Pretoria needs are of British origin.

The memorandum calls on the Government to take immediate action to close a number of loopholes through which South Africa is said to evade the embargo, including re-classifying certain kinds of equipment, machinery, tools and computers which are not now regarded as having a military application.

Other recommendations include ending the "no visa" concessions, banning all South African arms dealers from this country, withdrawal of military attaches by both embassies, and parliamentary scrutiny of how well the embargo is being observed.

How Britain Arms Apartheid (The Anti-Apartheid Movement, 13 Mandala Street, London NW1 6DW; £5).

Botha scorns Dutch embassy protest

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Relations between the South African and Dutch governments are "almost as bad as they could conceivably be", Mr Roelof Botha, South African Foreign Minister, said yesterday.

And they could hardly be worsened by Dutch claims that police violated the territorial immunity of its embassy in Pretoria to recapture a prisoner.

The prisoner, Klaas de Jonge, aged 47, a Dutch citizen, is being detained under the Internal Security Act on suspicion of distributing arms and ammunition for the African National Congress.

He was being escorted in leg irons by security police when, Mr Botha said, he made a bid to dash through the door of the embassy in a Pretoria office block. The police did not know the building housed the embassy, Mr Botha said, and had not intended to violate it.

An embassy spokesman said Mr de Jonge had been in the waiting room for at least a minute before the police entered and took him away.

Mr Botha said the Dutch Government was at the forefront of the anti-South African boycott movement in Europe.

● Trial postponed: The treason trial of 16 United Democratic Front members and officials was postponed again until August 5 when they appeared in the Natal Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg yesterday. Both prosecution and defence counsel indicated they had not yet prepared their cases.

The accused, 15 men and one woman, include five of the six anti-apartheid activists who took refuge in the British Consulate in Durban last year.

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Argentina pledges formal end to hostilities if UK opens talks within 60 days

From a Correspondent, Buenos Aires

Argentina will declare a formal end to hostilities in the South Atlantic if Britain agreed to resume bilateral talks within 60 days the Government said here on Wednesday.

But it insisted that sovereignty over the Falklands Islands be included in any kind of negotiations.

The proposal, read on national television by Señor Dante Caputo, the Foreign Minister, follows the British Government's decision on Monday to lift its ban on Argentine imports imposed during the 1982 Falklands conflict.

Argentine statement did not include a reciprocal lifting of restrictions here on British imports and appeared a blunt rejection of Mrs Thatcher's efforts to normalize relations by resolving "practical questions" and avoiding the sovereignty issue.

"We insist that discussing sovereignty is a concrete question *par excellence* because the rest depends on it," Señor Caputo said.

Señor Caputo said the Argentine Government "had not considered it necessary" to declare an end to hostilities in the South Atlantic because such a cessation already had been acknowledged in a *de facto* manner in a United Nations resolution.

"But if this circumstance is the remaining obstacle for initiating negotiations," he said, "the Argentine Government would be willing to declare it as soon as the United Kingdom agrees to hold global negotiations recommended repeatedly by the international community."

Announcing that Argentina "invites" the UK to begin such talks within 60 days, Señor Caputo said Argentina was

willing to make arrangements for these immediately using the good offices of UN Secretary-General, Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, or intermediary countries.

After reading the statement, Señor Caputo made an improvised speech.

He said the move might appear to be a promising development, but in reality it did not represent a drastic change in British policy.

"We cannot accept that the subject of sovereignty be explicitly excluded from a negotiation because if this occurs once, just once, it would establish a precedent of tremendous political consequences."

The Foreign Office said yesterday it was studying the text of the Argentine statement. Early reports indicated it was a disappointing response to the British initiative (Harry Stanhope writes).

Greenpeace explosions blamed on saboteurs

From W. P. Reeves Wellington

The police believe saboteurs were responsible for the sinking of the Greenpeace vessel *Rainbow Warrior* in Auckland Harbour early yesterday morning and the death of one of her crew.

They have located two large holes in the vessel below the waterline and are satisfied they were caused by explosive devices placed on the outside of the hull.

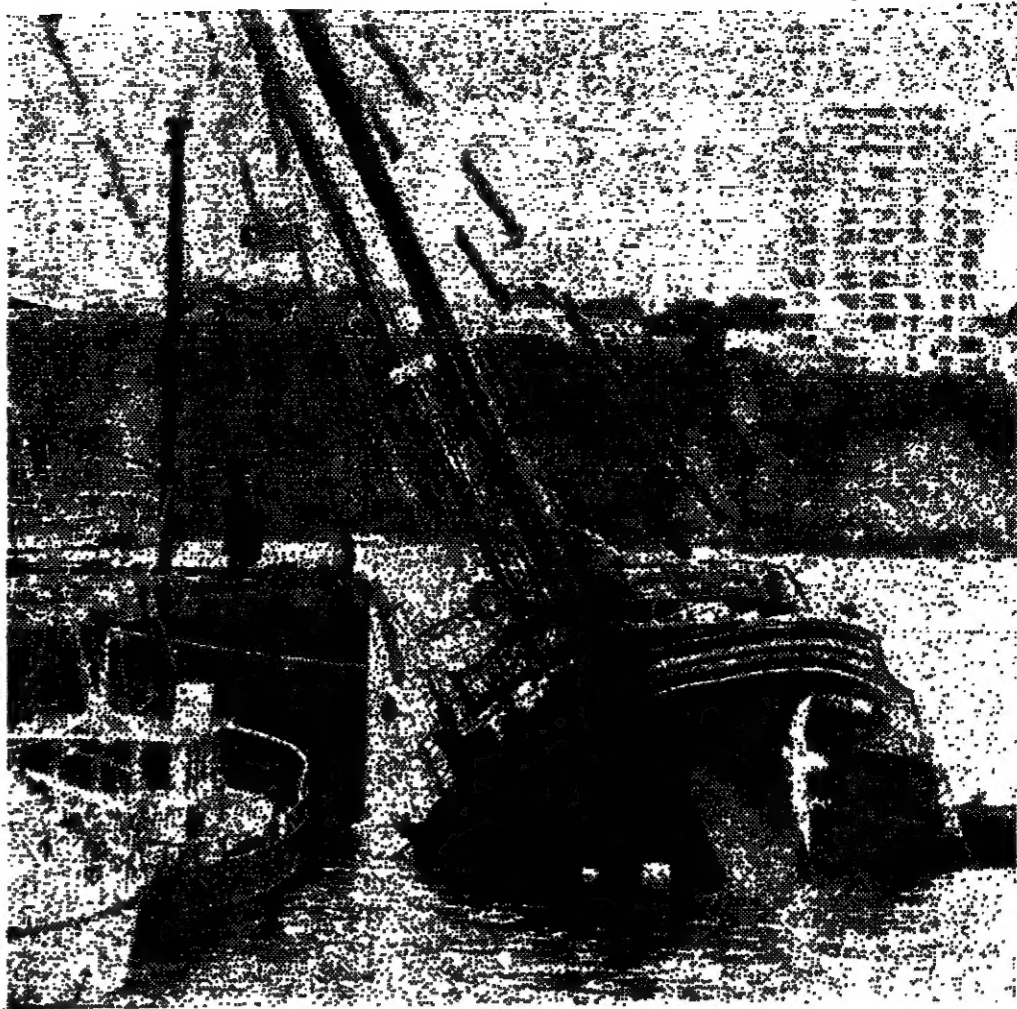
There is a strong suspicion that the sinking may have been the work of international terrorists and watch is being kept on airports.

Mr David Lange, the Prime Minister, last night described the perpetrators as skilled and ruthless. There were, he said, implications of political or terrorist overtones.

Superintendent Allan Galbraith, in charge of inquiries, said matching damage to piers adjacent to the ship pointed to the use of external devices. "We can take it from this that the explosions probably originated on the outside of the vessel," he said.

"The implications are that whoever planted the device - if someone did, and we are assuming they did - they knew what they were doing, knew where to place it and how to detonate it." The force of the explosions rocked nearby buildings.

The dead crewman was



The Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior* resting on the muddy bottom of Auckland harbour amid growing suspicion of sabotage in her sinking.

named as Mr Fernando Pereira, aged 33, a photographer who had joined the *Rainbow Warrior* in Hawaii three years ago.

Greenpeace sources said he was married with two children. He was one of 12 on board at the time. It is believed he went in search of photographic equipment after an initial

explosion and was trapped in a bigger explosion a few minutes later.

The 40-metre converted Scottish trawler went down in three or four minutes and is now half submerged on a muddy bottom.

Greenpeace supporters who canvassed Aucklanders for

Youths killed in stadium panic

Bucharest (Reuters) - At least seven young people were killed and others injured after panic broke out at a mass rally of Romanian Communist youth in the town of Ploiesti, diplomats here said.

According to the accounts, a sudden thunderstorm drenched the rally in the town's main sports stadium. Lightning hit power supplies, plunging the stadium into darkness. According to one source, part of the stadium's structure collapsed. Others said young people were crushed when they found the exit doors when the stadium locked. There has been no official word by authorities on the incident. But the accident was being widely discussed among Romanians in the capital.

Taipei setback

Peking (Reuters) - China scored another victory in its diplomatic duel with Taiwan with the announcement that it will establish formal relations with Bolivia. The move reduces to 24 the number of countries which still officially recognize the Nationalist Government on Taiwan.

Mali epidemic

Bamako (AFP) - Cholera is becoming endemic in Mali. Appealing for international help, the Health Minister said that in the year since last July, when the disease was first reported near the border with Niger, there had been 3,939 cases, 859 of them fatal.

Brussels ticked off in leaks case

From Ian Murray Brussels

The European Commission failed in its duty to warn a British informant that he risked being sent to prison for handling over secret information about the way in which the Swiss drug company Hoffmann-La Roche was breaking EEC law, Signor Federico Mancini, Advocate General of the European Court in Luxembourg said yesterday when he reported on "the long Calvary" of Mr Stanley Adams since 1973.

Mr Adams is claiming damages of £500,000 from the Commission for what he suffered after being arrested by the Swiss authorities for being an industrial spy.

It was on the basis of 300 documents Mr Adams gave to the European Commission that the Swiss company was eventually convicted of fixing the price of pills. "This brought about the liberation of the European market, in vitamins," Signor Mancini said.

But Mr Adams's name was discovered by the company and he was arrested and eventually sentenced for breaking Swiss criminal law, which protects the confidentiality of businesses. His wife committed suicide while he was awaiting trial and he was later given a year's suspended prison sentence.

Signor Mancini yesterday rejected Mr Adams's case that the Commission should not have let the company know his name. It had acted with due "prudence and care", he said. "The commission could not have been required to do more than it did to protect Adams's anonymity."

But he believed the commission had been wrong in failing to give proper warning to Mr Adams that he might be arrested, and proposed that the court should award damages. It will be up to the court to decide, when it sits after the summer break, whether to accept the proposal and fix the amount for damages.

Although the court usually follows the advice of these reports, it is not bound to and has on occasions rejected them.

Sea collision

Madrid (Reuters) - One fisherman drowned and six others were missing when a Spanish trawler, the *Onda Pasquera*, sank off north-west Spain after it was in collision with a French freighter, a maritime radio station said.

Bribers jailed

Moscow (Reuters) - five factory directors have been given long jail terms after the discovery of widespread bribery and corruption in the Soviet cotton industry in Uzbekistan and Moscow a newspaper in the Soviet capital reported.

Iranian offensive

Baghdad (AP) - Iraq said its ground forces beat back an Iranian offensive in the southern sector of the front, killing 300 troops and wounding 400 others. "The attacking forces were totally crushed and shattered," a communiqué said.

Bull gores four

Pamplona (Reuters) - A bull broke away from the herd and gores four youths during the fifth day of the running of the bulls here, police said. Five other youths suffered lesser injuries as they fell in front of the animals.

Portugal joins

Lisbon (Reuters) - The Portuguese Parliament approved the ratification of the treaty of accession to the European Community by an overwhelming majority. Only the Communists voted against.

Long run

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) - Ronald Biggs, the great train robber celebrated 20 years on the run by throwing a party for more than 100 guests at his home here.

Correction

The missile which struck a tanker in the Gulf was Iraqi, not Israeli, as stated yesterday.

Children suffocate in Sudan relief lorry

From Paul Valley, El Geneina, western Sudan

Five children died from suffocation when a lorry transporting refugees from one camp to another was stranded for five days beside a swollen wadi in the west of Sudan this week.

The lorry was part of a convoy taking Chadian refugees from the camp at Azerney, which has since been cut off by flooding after torrential rains. The convoy left Azerney last week for the camp at Umbala on the eastern bank of the Wadi Azum which it is hoped will be more accessible to supplies during the rainy season which began this week.

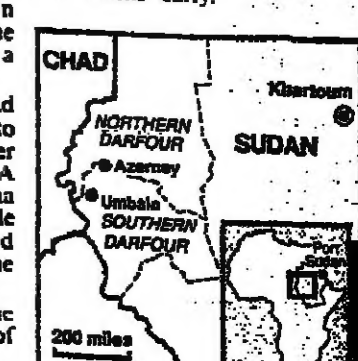
But by the time the convoy reached the crossing point, the wadi, which was dry earlier in the month, was in spate and the waters were more than half a mile wide.

Save the Children Fund officials in Umbala radioed to Geneina to prevent further departures from Azerney. A relief lorry set out from Geneina but because of the impassable mud flats between the town and the wadi, did not reach the stranded lorries for some days.

The Chadian peasants on the lorries had each only one kilo of peanuts to sustain them

"They died it without our knowledge. They had been putting 100 people onto a 30-ton lorry instead of the 70 we had allocated," said Mr Ekber Memencicoglu of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees which is responsible for the two camps.

Defending UNHCR against criticisms of unnecessary delay in the transfer of the refugees, he said: "The rains have arrived two weeks early."



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Youths killed in stadium panic

Bucharest (Reuters) - At least 10 young people were killed and 10 others injured after a panic broke out at a mass rally of Communist youth in a stadium.

According to the accounts, a thunderstorm deranged the stadium's main power supplies, plunging it into darkness. According to one source, part of the seats said young people were shied when they found the doors from the stadium were closed. There had been no incident by authorities on being widely discussed among Romanians in the capital.

Alpey setback

eking (Reuters) - China took another setback in its diplomatic duel with Taiwan after the announcement that a "substantial" formal relationship between the two states had been agreed.

The move reduced the number of countries still officially recognizing the Nationalist Government in Taiwan.

Ally epidemic

anako (AFP) - Cholera is spreading in Mali, according to the Health Minister, in the year since last fall. In the year since last fall, there had been 10,000 cases of cholera, 5,000 of them fatal.

A collision

Madrid (Reuters) - One of the most serious accidents in the history of the Spanish railway system occurred in the north of the country, where a French passenger train collided with a Spanish freight train.

Fibers jailed

Moscow (Reuters) - Four directors have been jailed for the alleged corruption in the Soviet Union's oil industry.

The directors were accused of taking bribes from foreign oil companies to secure contracts for the Soviet Union.

Iranian offensive

Baghdad (AFP) - Iran launched a new offensive against Iraq, claiming to have captured 300 troops and 400 weapons.

The offensive was launched in the north of Iraq, near the Iranian border.

All goes four

Amplona (Reuters) - A four-way race for the title of best young man in the world is being held in the town of Amplona.

The race is being held to celebrate the town's 100th anniversary.

Portugal joins

Lisbon (Reuters) - The Portuguese government has agreed to the participation of its troops in the United Nations peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

The force is being sent to help maintain peace in the country.

ing run

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The race is being held to celebrate the town's 100th anniversary.

Correction

The article on the race for the title of best young man in the world should have mentioned that the race was held in the town of o de Janeiro.

Locate in f lorry

Western Sudan (Reuters) - A four-day race for the title of best young man in the world is being held in the town of Western Sudan.

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Gandhi raises outcry by failing to rule out a state of emergency

From Richard Ford, Delhi

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, is under strong criticism from opposition parties and the media for his support for a state of emergency under certain circumstances.

He has clearly touched a very sensitive nerve in domestic politics, raising concern that he might be tempted at some time to follow in his mother's footsteps. His remarks could hardly have come at a more inauspicious time, as newspapers and magazines have been full of articles recalling the tenth anniversary of the state of emergency introduced by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the late Prime Minister.

Mr Gandhi's backing for an emergency if conditions warranted it has surprised many people, particularly since Mrs Gandhi herself admitted that the emergency had been a mistake and pledged never to repeat the unhappy episode.

It has also probably damaged the Prime Minister's "Mr Clean" image. Unlike his late brother, Sanjay, he was never associated in the public mind with the excesses of the years 1975-77.

The leader writers have been in full cry since Mr Gandhi said of the emergency: "I think at the time it was the right step to take. If those conditions are repeated, it might be necessary to have an emergency."

He added, however, that he was not in favour of such a harsh measure if it could be avoided. But the damage had been done.

The *Hindustan Times*, a paper normally seen as close to the Government, gave a warning that despite his political "prowess," the Prime Minister needed to be inoculated against the "dreadful" Third World disease of believing that strong measures were answers to complex social and political problems.

The *Times of India* said the remarks were "opinionous" instead of reassuring the country. Mr Gandhi had raised unnecessary misgivings.

As the criticism mounted, the Government attempted to minimise the damage to its image and end the controversy. Mr S. B. Chavan, the Home Minister, told a meeting of the Consultative Committee of Parliament that there was no reason for anxiety or misgivings on the issue.

He is also understood to have said that, if the Prime Minister had been asked a supplementary question, he would have clarified his remarks. He would apparently have said there was no move to impose an emergency or alter the Constitution. Under the 44th Amendment an emergency can be imposed only if India is threatened by war, external aggression or an armed rebellion.

Moscow's youth jamboree brings chaos

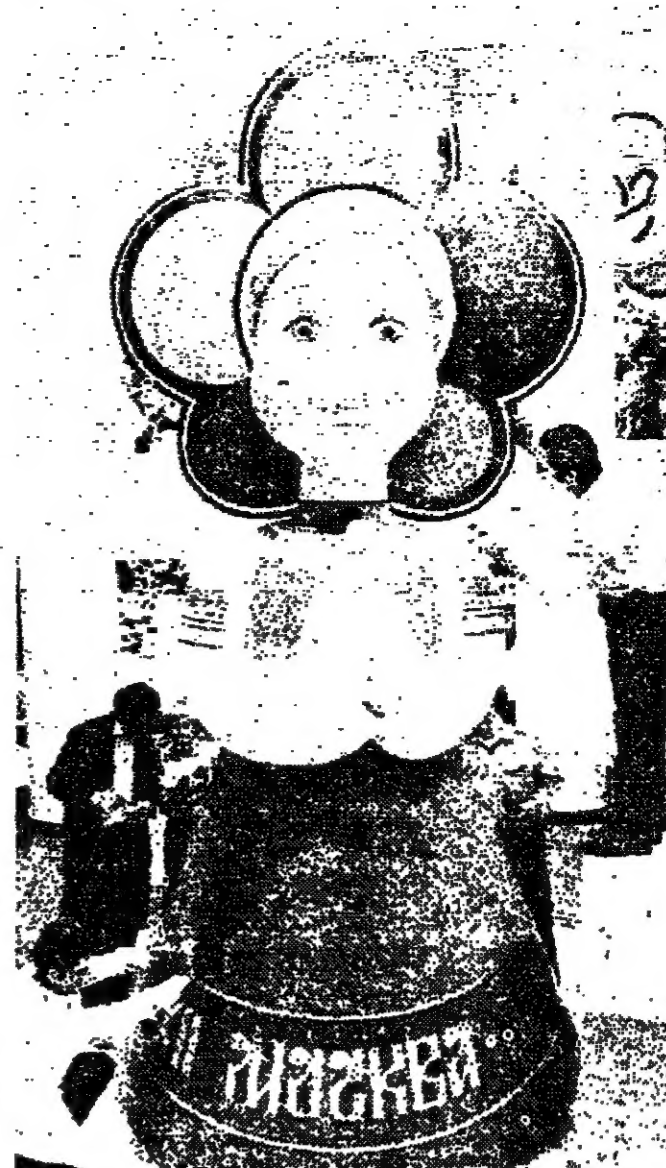
Moscow - The Soviet Union has rejected complaints that its forthcoming World Festival of Youth and Students is bringing normal Moscow life to a halt because visitors are being kept out of Russia or that a ban is being imposed on cars in central Moscow (Richard Owen writes).

The festival runs from July 27 to August 3, but the Foreign Ministry and Immigration Department have told foreign residents in Moscow, including diplomats, that no visas will be issued for visitors for a month, from mid-July to mid-August.

Diplomats have complained that it is "ridiculous for a superpower to grind to a halt for a month just to stage a youth festival", as one put it. The festival will be attended by 20,000 delegates and about the same number of spectators. Aeroflot is providing transport for overseas delegates, and the Soviet state is paying for accommodation in some cases and reducing hotel costs to a nominal rate in others.

Moscow's Foreign Ministry was quoted as saying that hotels were filled with delegates to the festival, and that Moscow residents had been asked to restrict their use of cars because of the number of events.

Festival organizers make no attempt to deny the overtly political character of the event, which has strong anti-American themes.



This "Katyusha" doll, four metres tall, will greet visitors to the World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow at the USSR Economic Achievements Exhibition.

Colombo foils Tamil attempt on life of President

Colombo (AP) - The Sri Lankan Government said yesterday that a plot by Tamil separatists to assassinate President Junius Jayewardene was foiled when police discovered 264lb of gelignite wired to a timing device in a parked van.

A statement by the Information Minister, Mr Ananda-tissa de Silva, said the alleged conspirators "told police that the target was to be the presidential secretariat, where in the normal course the President would have been driving to his office at the time set for the explosion."

The Government alleged that a Tamil separatist group, called the Belam Revolutionary Organization of Students, was responsible.

The statement said that at about 6.45am yesterday a

policeman noticed a vehicle parked in a densely populated district in north Colombo, with three young men inside behaving suspiciously.

"Two of the youths were manipulating a device within the vehicle."

MADRID: Spanish police have announced the arrest of two young Tamils here whom they accused of running a heroin network to help finance the activities of the separatist Tamil Popular Liberation Organization (Richard Wigg writes).

In a raid on a rented flat here the police said they found nearly 3lb of the drug hidden under the floorboards, weighing scales, and more than £80,000 in Spanish money. Tamil separatist propaganda was also seized, they said.

Leading article, page 13

Guerrilla bombs plunge Lima into darkness

Lima (Reuters) - Maoist rebels set off about 20 bombs in the Peruvian capital as a two-hour blackout gripped parts of the city, police said.

One man was injured by shrapnel but no further injuries were reported.

Police said targets included two offices of Apra, the party of the Social Democrat President-elect, Senator Alan Garcia.

The station electricity company gave no reason for the power cut, but Sendero Lumi-

noso (Shining Path) rebels have in the past disrupted power supplies to the capital by bombing power pylons.

Senor Garcia, aged 36, has yet to define his programme to tackle Peru's record 168 per cent annual inflation rate.

The President-elect takes office on July 28, amid speculation of divisions among his economic advisers over the degree of state intervention there should be under the new government.

Bulgarian denies knowledge of Agca

Rome (AP) - A Bulgarian defendant took the witness stand for the first time yesterday to confront his main accuser, Mehmet Ali Agca, the man who shot the Pope in 1981, and insisted he did not know Agca or have anything to do with the plot to kill the Pope.

Sergei Ivanov, Agca's lawyer, said two yards away from Agca, a

Turk, for about an hour answering questions.

It is largely due to Agca's statements that this trial was initiated against Mr Antonov, two fugitive Bulgarian diplomats and four Turks for complicity in the shooting of the Pope.

"I want to say... that you have in front of you an innocent

man," Mr Antonov told the court.

"I never saw, I never met with the person who accuses me," he said through an interpreter.

He is charged with driving Agca and other gunmen to St Peter's Square on the day of the attack, and of helping to plan it.

Mystery of Gorbachev speech

Signs of resistance to pace of change

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's keynote speech to the Central Committee behind closed doors nearly two weeks ago has still not been published, and there is growing speculation that it may never be. "It was too sensitive," said one informed source. "Those who need to know got the message."

Mr Gorbachev, aged 54, is believed to have made outspoken criticisms of Brezhnev-era officials, "naming names" in a catalogue of corruption and incompetence.

The Central Committee plenum relieved Mr Grigory Romanov, Mr Gorbachev's rival, of all his duties, and approved the nomination of Mr Andrei Gromyko as President and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze as Foreign Minister at the following day's Supreme Soviet.

Time was set aside for a broadcast of Mr Gorbachev's speech on television on the evening of Monday, July 8 - the day of the plenum - but in the event it was not read.

Tass said Mr Gorbachev had spoken on organizational matters and the role of the party in Soviet life.

There were rumours - discounting by official sources - of a "bouncing match" between Mr Gorbachev and the Prime Minister, Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, aged 80, whom many observers had expected to be

replaced as part of last week's package of top-level changes.

But Mr Tikhonov is almost certain to go between now and the party congress in February next year. He was noticeably unenthusiastic when nominating Mr Shevardnadze last week, and could only muster the faint praise that Mr Shevardnadze's background "gives grounds for believing that he is qualified to be Foreign Minister."

Many of the old guard are resisting the pace of change under Mr Gorbachev, but he is reportedly determined to shake up the apparatus by the autumn, when crucial pre-congress local party meetings will be held.

Pravda announced on Wednesday that Mr Yuri Solovov, aged 60, has been released from his duties as Minister of Industrial Construction and moved to Leningrad - Mr Romanov's former role - as party leader.

Mr Solovov has served in the Leningrad apparatus before. He replaced Mr Lev Zaikov, Mr Romanov's immediate successor in Leningrad, who was named a Central Committee secretary at last week's plenum.

Mr Boris Yelstin, who was also made a Central Committee secretary and is another Gorbachev "echo" in the new mould, arrived in Luxembourg on Wednesday. He is the best of the tiny Luxembourg Communist Party, but his visit will give him some exposure to Western Europe.

Yesterday, television and press gave prominence to Mr Gorbachev's latest inspection tour of the provinces when he visited Minsk, in Byelorussia. The Soviet leader, accompanied by Marshal Sokolov, the Defence Minister, and Mr Zaikov, met high-ranking military commanders of the Byelorussian Military District, who would be in the front line in the event of a war in Europe. He was seen off in Moscow by almost the entire Politburo, a clear demonstration of his power.



Mr Tikhonov: Reports of Kremlin shouting match.

British MPs ask Russia awkward questions

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Pravda gave on Wednesday a lengthy account of talks between senior Soviet officials and visiting British MPs during which the Russians accused America and Nato of using the "sinister" Star Wars programme to "undermine Soviet defence capability."

But the MPs said they had pressed the question of the Russians' own space weapons programme, and had raised Jewish and other human rights issues in advance of the Helsinki anniversary meeting at the end of the month. Neither point appears in the Soviet version of the talks, held with Mr Boris Ponomarev, the candidate plitburo member, and Mr Leonid Zamyatin.

The 11 MPs - seven Conservative and four Labour - from the Commons select committee on foreign affairs are on a 10-day fact-finding tour. The group includes the committee chairman, Sir Anthony Kershaw, Mr Norman St John-Stevens, the Conservative, and Mr J. A. Mikardo, Labour. Pravda said Sir Anthony had voiced British concern about war and disarmament but had spoken in the spirit of the usual propositions characteristic of the Nato leadership.

Both sides agreed that the Second World War had left both Britain and Russia with a commitment to peace and that in Mr Ponomarev's words - Britain had "an important role in improving the international climate."

Mr Mikardo, who turned 77 on the day of the talks, said the Russians seemed to think the select committee were "the stooges of the State Department." Mr St John-Stevens said the Russians had been reminded that Britain "could not be detached from the United States" over defence matters such as Star Wars, but Mr Mikardo growled: "We'll see about that. Let's wait for the report."

Mr Ivan Lawrence, Conservative, who raised the Jewish emigration issue, said it had been an "eyeball-to-eyeball" attempt to convey British concerns, but discussion had not been hostile. Sir Anthony said his "impressions" were in a "slight up phase" after Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Britain last December, but Britain still lagged behind other European nations in trade with Russia.

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The chips are down for the big drop

The rich are coming back to the casinos in their droves, lured by their respectable new image and the hunt for excitement. David Spanier looks at how the tables are raking in profits

The British gaming industry has got its nerve back. In London it is a billion pound industry. The book-makers and the playboys have been replaced by corporate executives, who are excited less by the ethos of gambling than by the bottom line for their shareholders.

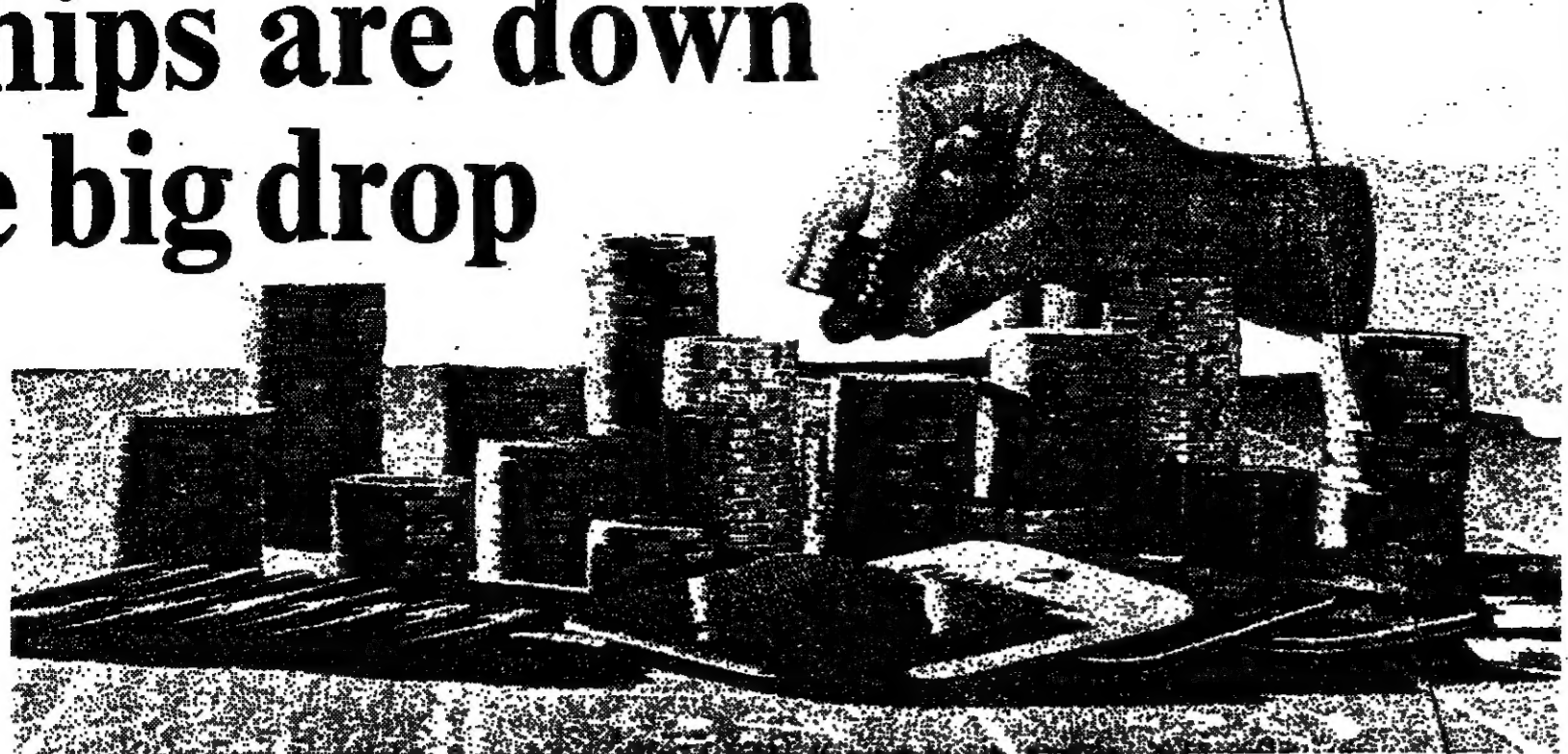
There are no public rows and scandals. After the ructions at the end of the 1970s, a new breed of professional manager has come in. It sometimes seems as if the "green felt jungle" has acquired the decorum of a tea-dance - perhaps too much so. After all, gaming needs to have an edge of excitement to it.

The truth is that the casinos have become respectable, and the industry is now being rewarded for its virtue by fat profits. In London last year the "drop" - the amount of money bet at the tables - rose to a record £1.130 million. (The provincial casinos, much more closely affected by the overall condition of the economy, are the poorer relations.) The latest returns indicate that the drop is growing by around 15 per cent this year.

A good top slice of this colossal sum comes from overseas visitors, who are finding London, as they did 10 years ago, a congenial place to gamble their hearts out. It's not just the Arabs who are back, rich just from Lebanon or businessmen from the Gulf States, but also high rollers from further away, like Hong Kong and Malaysia.

The British also love to gamble, of course. But more modestly. A Saturday night out at the casino is, for many people, a form of light entertainment rather than a heavy gamble. It is the Chinese community in Britain, according to the Gaming Board, who represent a high proportion of players in the major cities, no surprise to anyone who has seen the action in Macao, or attended the race-track in Hong Kong.

The casinos around Mayfair go out of their way to attract the high rollers from abroad. Their profits depend on



Playing for high stakes: gamblers can win or lose a fortune. This is what £1 million of chips looks like (photograph: Harry Kerr)

them. Consider if a thousand small-time players bet a few pounds each at the tables, the house gets its edge. But if a couple of oil sheikhs come into town with half a million to burn, then the casino which looks after them can boost its monthly returns out of all recognition.

How to keep these rich gamblers happy? In its latest report, the Gaming Board solemnly signifies approval of the clubs making certain gifts to their members - (very British this) - of diaries and pens, (certainly the American practice of "comping" (complimentary services) for good customers is strongly discouraged. The rule is: thou shalt not induce anyone to gamble.

What the upmarket casinos do is to cultivate the sort of personal relationship with their foreign players which keeps them coming back; the Arabs, it is said, appreciate the gentlemanly discretion of London.

The name of the game has changed. It used to be acquiring a licence, which was a very lengthy and uncertain business, persuading the Gaming Board and the local justices that the "demand" was there. Now the game is transferring a licence from one set of premises to another, because of rebuilding or a sale or a new site.

The authorities evidently see no objection in principle to a casino transferring from, say, Fulham to Kensington or Soho to Bayswater, in the context of overall demand. There are now 20 casinos in London and that total is likely to remain, though the locations may change.

A new chairman took over at the Gaming Board last week, Sir Anthony Rawlinson. He had never been to a casino in his life before this job (that's how we do things in Britain), though in his previous role at the Department of Trade he was involved in the reform of the Stock Exchange - which some might argue was not altogether irrelevant experience.

He brings, as he would say, an open mind to the post, and inherits a good working relationship with the industry which he intends to keep up. Obviously it is too soon to know if he will be a reformer. "Gaming in this country is fair and free of criminality and one should be very careful about

upsetting it," he says. "We should preserve those qualities." So far as the industry is concerned, one or two reforms would be welcome. One would be to exempt visitors from the 48 hours rule - the time which a new member must wait after signing on before he can play in a club. This is annoying, to say the least. Most countries make some concession to tourists.

Another sensible change would be to allow the consolidation of cheques. At present if you write out two or three cheques and then manage to win, you cannot redeem the previous cheques, the intention being to prevent betting on credit.

Most of all, the casinos would like to remain open until 4am on a Saturday night, as they do on other nights, instead of having to close at 3am in central London and 2am in the provinces. (One manager once told me that that extra hour would be worth a million a year to his club.)

None of these changes are on the cards, unless a Private Members' Bill is introduced. The British Casino Association takes a low profile, though new initiatives are under consideration. "The new owners are ultra cautious on how they develop," it is said.

British casinos have evolved their own style. Leather and red satin drapes for the rich; flash and filigree for the suburbanites; tartan stripes for your workaday punter. These establishments are places of restraint in comparison with their American equivalents, notably in the absence of slot machines.

The official limit of only two slot machines per casino seems too narrow. If British people want to play the slots, as they do, why shouldn't they be allowed to do so? This restriction, one can only suppose, is a product of that probably unconscious Puritan instinct which says that if you want to gamble, you must not really enjoy it. Additional slot machines, on a ratio of two per table, would be a great help to the provincial club.

The right course, if the authorities want to "protect" the players, would be to set the house percentage very low; say, 1 per cent. The operators would still make a huge profit. Protection of the gambler in that sense is seldom thought of when it comes to framing the rules that govern gaming.

One might make the same point for the card game of blackjack (otherwise known as twenty-one). The odds could (and should) be made more in favour of the player by introducing American rules. As for "counters" (experts who can track the deal of the cards through six packs) casinos ban them when they can.

The most popular game in British casinos remains roulette, accounting for over 62 per cent of stakes. The odds against the player at 2.7 per cent (even money bets 1.35 per cent) are less favourable than in other games. On the other hand, roulette is the one casino game which promises the player a big win at long odds. Yes, the British love to gamble, and the latest figures prove it.

Personally, I am not a gambler, beyond the occasional post-dinner flutter. But if you want to play roulette, the best plan, surprisingly enough, is to go for the single numbers, rather than the even money changes.

Statistical research has shown that your chances of making a profit after two hours, are 42.7 in 100, betting red or black; compared with 47.5 in 100 betting on single numbers.

Show business agent Ken Krager hopes to get away from Washington DC this weekend to be in Philadelphia for the American leg of Live Aid, the spectacular transatlantic concert, taking place tomorrow, featuring most of the rock stars you've ever heard of.

It has been promoted by Band Aid, the spontaneous relief charity set up last November by Bob Geldof, Irish lead singer with the Boomtown Rats, to combat famine in Africa.

Krager, who guided the careers of singers such as Kenny Rogers and Lionel Richie, was to have been rather more intimately involved in Live Aid. For he is president of what Geldof calls Band Aid "American younger sister", the USA for Africa Foundation.

It was 48-year-old Krager who, at singer Harry Belafonte's suggestion, achieved the seemingly impossible and gathered together Michael Jackson, Stevie Wonder, Bruce Springsteen, Bob Dylan and a galaxy of American rock stars to record *We Are the World*, the US equivalent of Band Aid's *Do They Know It's Christmas?* in January.

Geldof was keen that the two music-based charities, which have taken such a lead in raising popular awareness of hunger in Africa, should work together on Live Aid. They have not.

As Los Angeles-based Krager puts it: "The timing was not very good." For most of June he and a handful of colleagues closely associated with running USA for Africa were in Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania experiencing the problems of Africa at first hand.

Today, less than 24 hours before the Live Aid concert, the two are meeting in Washington with two advisory boards on African development to map out the medium and long-term strategy for spending the foundation funds. These already total \$50m (about £37m) and look set to reach \$100m. By contrast, Band Aid has raised £1.3m plus around £10m from the Live Aid concert.

The caution, the planning, the (admittedly) bureaucracy, the hoo-nobbing with the great and ultimately the quantity of cash involved - all these set USA for Africa apart from Band Aid. Krager says: "The only reason we have not participated in Live Aid is that we were preparing to go to Africa. We're

Songs for Africa with another tune

all trying to accomplish the same thing." Band Aid is a brilliant ad hoc agency committed to bypassing traditional relief agencies in order to disburse life-saving food and medical supplies as fast as possible. USA for Africa is something different, having a history.

Krager made his name in the 1960s as producer of the Smothers Brothers comedy show on television. More specifically, he used to manage singer Harry Chapin.

'Difference over commitment to starving'

Chapin, who died in a car crash in 1981, was also an activist on hunger issues at home. After the debacle of the 1971 Concert for Bangladesh (it took 10 years for \$8.8m to be distributed to Bangladesh through Unicef), Chapin set up World Hunger Year, in 1980 to promote "domestic and international food relief".

Until now World Hunger Year's efforts have concentrated on ending food deficiencies at home. But Krager already had his vision of an operation which would not only tackle the causes of African hunger but also "try to bring about some long-term change in the general commitment of Americans towards helping others".

Comparing USA for Africa's initiatives with those of Band Aid, Krager refers to the "difference of opinion" he admits to with Geldof as to whether the music industry is capable of making a continuing commitment to hunger in Africa.

The Irishman appears to think that after the Live Aid concert musicians will have shot their bolt for this cause. Krager disagrees. Already he has prevailed on 80 newspapers throughout the United States to donate \$2m in space for a new campaign to raise "general consciousness - and funds".

Krager knows enough about the entertainment business to say he will have to cut back his personal commitment to USA for Africa. He estimates he has spent \$250,000 of his own money (including time and materials) on the project.

He is likely to return soon to arranging tours for Kenny Rogers and Lionel Richie. Just as Bob Geldof has expressed a wish to get back to writing songs and earning a living. That way the two visionaries are the same: their organizational offspring are just a little different.

Andrew Lycett

'We're all trying to accomplish the same thing'

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Give comprehensives a chance to breathe

TALKBACK

From Dr Elizabeth Ginner, Hamilton Road, Reading, Berkshire

I was most interested in your June 26 article ("Who wins the school prize?") on grammar and comprehensive schools, and on Reading schools in particular, one an inner-Reading cramming girls' grammar and the other an outer-Reading, too - thriving comprehensive. I wonder, too, what George Orwell would have said about the struggling failing comprehensive that bears his name. As parents of two children attending the thriving Maiden Fridge school, and residents of inner Reading, my husband and I firmly rejected the option of cramming Kendrick (for girls) or the stately Reading boys' grammar for our daughter and son.

The head of Maiden Fridge comprehensive school voiced the convictions of many parents from inner and outer Reading when he spoke of the vitiating and debilitating effect of the grammar system on Reading schools in general. The education of the borough's children of all classes and races is greatly weakened by what is, in effect, a backward-looking, strongly divisive grammar-secondary modern situation.

Comprehensives can, and do, work excellently, as the pass

lists of any British university show. They belong to the present and the future; grammar schools, if the dignified but dusty and obsolete past. It is time Reading and its more timid citizens shook off the grammar schools and looked firmly forward to the (still) brave new world of the comprehensive.

Economic follies

From Mrs G. Connell, St Mary's Road, Ealing, London, W5

I was most concerned to read that in the George Orwell School, Islington, they could run a level only if they had a minimum of ten pupils.

If this policy is general, it is surely one where economic considerations have come before educational ones, which sounds the death knell to many subjects and will greatly impoverish our schools. How can the state sector flourish in such conditions?

Hidden beauties

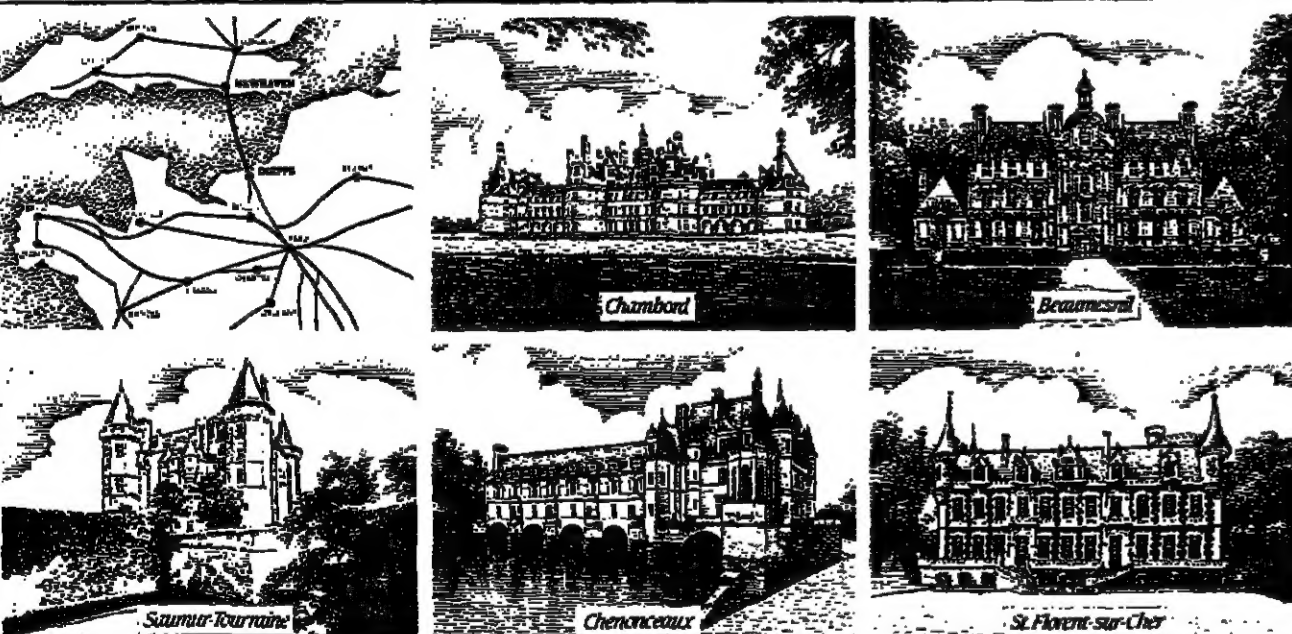
From James Martin, Old Barn Road, Christchurch, Dorset

"Changing Times in a Small Town" (June 24). Although it certainly is not a small town, but rather a rural locality, Christchurch does exist, in its rugged beauty, behind the western shores of west Cork's Roaring Water Bay and is clearly marked on the Irish Ordnance Survey map for west Cork (sheet 24).

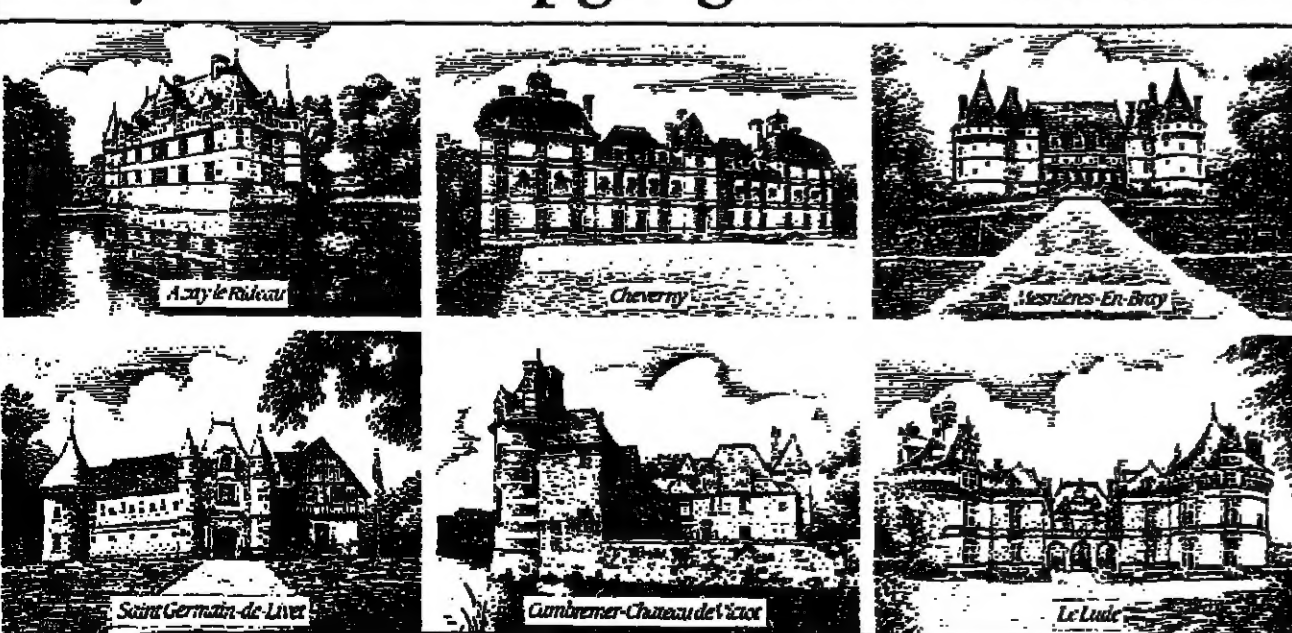
CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 694)

ACROSS	1 Surgical knife (6)	13 Eggs (3)	18 Pope's palace (7)
2 Measure (6)	14 Paint thinner (7)	19 Cast metal (5)	
3 Skirt edge (3)	15 Billiards shaft (3)	20 Brink (5)	
4 Transgressor (6)	16 Ready (7)	21 Rope fibre (5)	
5 Oxygen lack (6)			
6 Drill (4)			
7 Crown (2,2,4)			
8 Prestriding belly (6)			
9 Acts irresolutely (6)			
10 Of Middle Ages (8)			
11 Elephant ivory (4)			
12 Paying guest (6)			
13 Male sun (6)			
14 Grain spirit (3)			
15 Sausage (6)			
16 Mild (6)			
DOWN			
1 Friend (5)			
2 Works restaurant (7)			
3 By means of (7)			
4 Assure (5)			
5 Not silently (5)			
6 Chirp (7)			

SOLUTION TO No 693
ACROSS: 8 Ascertainment 9 Let 10 Penitence 11 Stern 12 Dubious 16 Comment 19 Decor 22 Volts-lace 24 Nut 25 Rectification
DOWN: 1 Cable 2 Sybil 3 Propose 4 A Banned 5 Kilt 6 Lasso 7 Street 12 Yoo 14 Bookish 15 Ufo 16 Cavern 17 Malice 18 Tragic 20 Candid 21 Rating 23 Exit



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THE TIMES DIARY

Preemptive strike

Remember the row over Downing Street's refusal to release embargoed copies of the huffy Frank report on the origins of the Falklands war before its publication, offering instead to brief the lobby on its "important" points that afternoon? Expect not dissimilar tactics on July 24 when the Foreign Affairs select committee publishes its report - and Labour's damning minority report - on the Belgrano sinking. The informed word is that in order to divert media attention, Downing Street will that day publish another hot potato, the White Paper on the top salaries review board report.

Clubbed!

I seem to have set the cat among the pigeons by disclosing how George Gardiner had disparaged fellow Monday Club MP Harvey Proctor in a letter to Mrs Thatcher by suggesting the club had been harmed by Proctor's views on immigration. Gardiner swiftly sent a grovelling apology to Proctor. Proctor has replied that without an apology it would have been impossible for them both to remain club members and notes that he had beat Gardiner in recent elections to the club's executive. He then lays into Gardiner for seeking to persuade Mrs Thatcher to meet his (Gardiner's) Monday Club delegation by suggesting that the club had removed repatriation from its new "Statement of Aims". Proctor quotes the actual sentence advocating voluntary repatriation in the "Aims". He also points out that Gardiner himself led a delegation to Home Office minister David Waddington in April 1984 to argue for more financial assistance for repatriation.

I ♣ MY WIFE

You've seen the "I Love NY" stickers. Now my American sources bring me this. Gedditt?

Painful decision

How embarrassing for Sir Peter Emery, senior Conservative backbencher and Honiton MP. He looks set to be taken to court by his own Tory-controlled East Devon district council. Sir Peter last year installed plastic windows in Tytherleigh Manor, his listed home near Axminster, apparently without the necessary planning consent. The council's repeated requests that he remove them fell on deaf ears. This week, despite a last-minute letter from Sir Peter defending the windows, the planning committee voted to take legal action. Sir Peter has until the end of the month to avert this débacle.

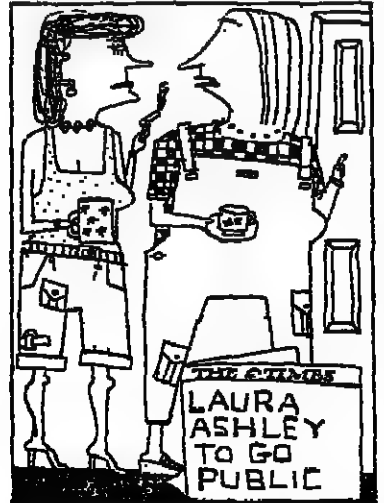
Stretching a point

During Monday night's transport debate in the Lords, Labour's Lord Carmichael seemed in unusually low gear even for a peer. By the time the clock had finally reached 10.40, Carmichael had spent all of three minutes making a point that could have been put in microseconds. Yesterday the former Glasgow MP owned up: "The Labour front bench told me to keep it going until 10.40. It seems that by rabbiting on until then, he enabled women attendants at the House to claim free transport home. 'I don't even know if that's right, but I was happy to do it,' said Carmichael, who was once employed by the Gas Board. Nice gesture. Don't tell the taxpayers.

No thanks

Mr Bellingham of King's Lynn was delighted to get a personalized mail-shot from David Owen beginning "I'm seeking your advice" asking his opinion on certain matters, and suggesting he join the SDP. Unfortunately for Owen, Henry Bellingham is Tory MP for Norfolk North-West and the man who beat the sitting SDP MP, Tory defector Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, at the last election. Bellingham has written back to Owen saying how flattered he is by "this very personal approach" but regretting that he will not be following in his predecessor's footsteps.

BARRY FANTONI



Home truths

Three times the BBC has appealed for staff volunteers to man the telephones to record credit card donations during this weekend's Live Aid concert on its two TV channels. It has got only half the numbers needed. In desperation it has now turned to London theatre box office and British Telecom staff to provide the other 500.

The Labour Party's result in Brecon and Radnor - its largest increase of votes in any by-election in the last decade - reflects Neil Kinnock's progress in reuniting his party after years of internal wrangling. Yet Kinnock's public attack on Tony Benn and Arthur Scargill after the count exposed tensions and antagonisms that lie only just beneath the surface. Is the new-found unity of the Labour Party, based on the centre-right axis of Kinnock and his deputy, Roy Hattersley, about to be eroded by a further outbreak of internal hostilities?

While further differences will certainly appear, the stormy history of the Labour Party under its last two leaders is unlikely to be repeated. Kinnock, with the help of Hattersley, has put together a formidable machine and is firmly in control of his party. All the signs point to a major realignment of the left that will further consolidate the leader's authority.

The key to Kinnock's success in pacifying his party is his power-base in the trades unions. It was the unions who initially catapulted him past other contenders for the leadership. And it is the unions, on the left as well as the right, who have turned the Labour Party National Executive Committee (NEC) - for decades a thorn in the side of the leadership - into Kinnock's compliant instrument of control. Under the new regime, some 50 NEC policy sub-committees and working parties have been wound up and the flow of troublesome left-wing policies from party headquarters has been staunch. Party policy is now being evolved by joint committees of the Shadow Cabinet and NEC, under Kinnock's watchful eye.

But Kinnock's personal domination of his party rests on more than skilful behind-the-scenes fixing and the loyal support of unions, desperate to put Labour back into fighting shape for the next election. All the indications are that a regrouping of political forces is taking place inside the party that will

Why the Left are falling into line

James Curran examines the staying power of Labour's new-found unity

help Kinnock recast it in his own image.

Kinnock himself initiated a realignment of the left in 1981 by leading the split within the Tribune Group over Tony Benn's deputy leadership campaign. The so-called "soft left" group within the Labour Party has grown in numbers and influence ever since. But only in the last six months has it won over many of the leading members of the old Bennite left, nearly all of whom are in their thirties or early forties.

The leading figures of this grouping, linked by social networks rather than by any formal organization, are Michael Meacher MP, Tom Sawyer (deputy general secretary of NUPE), David Blunkett (leader of Sheffield council), Nigel Williamson (editor of Tribune and former full-time organizer of the Bennite campaign), Frances Morrell (Benn's former political aide and leader of the left), Stuart Weir (editor of New Socialist), and - as an interview with Tribune due to appear next week will underline - Ken Livingstone.

What this influential group has in common is the belief that the left should not struggle against the leadership, as it did under Jim Callaghan and Michael Foot, but join and influence it. Their objective is to reclaim Kinnock from the right wing of the parliamentary party and, as a Tribune editorial put it not long ago, "construct a majority centre-left coalition around the leader". Most of the group also argue that the Labour Party needs to build a broad

coalition of support, relate to new social currents (notably feminism), modify its traditional stress on class, and rethink some of its policies.

This shift is part of a general fragmentation of the old left coalition that once sustained the rise of Bennism. The informal group drawn from disparate elements on the left, which used to meet regularly with Benn, has not met since January. A recent attempt to reforge links between key members of the old left coalition over lunch ended in bitter recriminations. Many Bennites hostile to the new mood believe that Kinnock has been uninfluenced by his new courtiers.

In their view the realignment has merely split the left and strengthened the centre-right's domination. Yet there are already indications that the realignment within the leadership of the left is also happening at the grass roots. The current round of reselections, now more than halfway through, has only claimed three clear-cut casualties. Of these, Norman Atkinson (Tottenham) is on the left, Reg Fresson (Brent East) on the centre-left, and Michael McGuire (Makerfield) on the right. The only right-wing MP among them has been replaced by a centre-right candidate. Five other MPs have also retired "voluntarily", though under pressure, but they include politicians on the left as well as the right.

Out of the 45 new Labour candidates who have so far been chosen for safe or highly-marginal

constituencies, very few Bennites - notably Chris Mullin, Bob Cryer, David Baskinder, Gave Johnson and Paul Boateng - have been chosen in constituencies formerly with MPs or candidates on the centre-right. In general, there has been a small shift from right-wingers to people on the centre-left.

This weakening of the ideological pulse at the grass roots is partly a response to the trauma of Labour's last general election defeat. There is now a general desire for Neil Kinnock's leadership to succeed, which was lacking under his two predecessors.

Tony Benn is being urged to use his considerable influence among activists to defend the left's policy gains, rather than make new initiatives. The left will be fighting in particular for the retention of Labour's defence and employment policies.

Given Kinnock's personal views, Labour defence commitments seem unlikely to be diluted in the short term. But there is mounting concern on the left that Labour is opting for an economic strategy based primarily on inflation and tripartite consultation.

What finally emerges will depend on whether the newly-aligned left coalesces and succeeds in exerting a greater influence than it has done so far. But all the signs are that Neil Kinnock will have a relatively trouble-free run right up to the elections, provided the union alliance underpinning his position is also beginning to look from the current pattern of parliamentary selections as if the old Atlanticist right that now dominates the Shadow Cabinet is a dying breed; and that the Parliamentary Labour Party will be slowly reconstituted, not by an influx of Bennites but of people in the same centre-left as Kinnock himself.

The author is head of the department of communications at Goldsmiths College, University of London, and was founding editor of New Socialist.

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Michael Hornsby on the violence that is closing in on whites as well as blacks

Terror that grips South Africa



without trace on their way to the local airport. They told colleagues they had received a telephone call from the British embassy arranging a meeting with British officials there. The embassy made no such call.

Altogether, the UDF claims, 27 of its members have disappeared in mysterious circumstances and 11 others have been assassinated. The government and the police vigorously deny that they are responsible, and instead blame savage feuding between the UDF and rival black organizations, chiefly the Azanian People's Organization (Azapo), which champions the black consciousness policy of spurning co-operation with white liberals.

It is certainly true that animosity between the UDF and Azapo often takes a brutal form. The homes of scores of members of the two rival groups have been burned or set alight with home-made petrol bombs. It is far from clear, however, how much of this activity is spontaneous and how much stirred up by agents provocateurs. Leaders of the UDF

and Azapo have repeatedly called for an end to such internecine warfare, and both blame "the system" for the latest killings.

It is in truth increasingly difficult to detect any clear pattern in the murky currents and cross-currents of terrorism and counter-terrorism in the escalating unrest in black townships. Those who favour the death squad theory believe the authorities are responding to the relentless attacks on black policemen (who account for half the total force of 47,000 men) and township councillors widely regarded as government collaborators and "stooges", which have been one of the chief features of the 10 months of violence. Most of the 400 blacks who have died so far were killed by the police, but a fair proportion perished, either by accident or design, at the hands of fellow blacks.

Brutal as it is, the campaign against township councillors and black policemen is the most effective form of resistance to the government which blacks have found in a quarter century of sporadic revolt.

Many townships are becoming no-go areas where government administration has broken down, to be replaced by popular committees who rule in what might be called a condition of controlled anarchy. The unrest is still localized and containable, but were it ever to become general the authorities would be in serious trouble.

In March of last year, Pretoria signed a non-aggression pact with Mozambique which was designed to close the main infiltration corridor into South Africa for ANC guerrillas. The ANC's policy of "armed struggle", supposedly almost wholly dependent on external sanctuaries, was said to have been dealt a fatal blow. Yet in the first six months of this year there were 35 limpet mines and bombs attacks attributed to, or claimed by, the ANC - nine more than in the whole of 1984. These were in addition to the almost daily round of arson and petrol bombing in the townships.

The government explains this by saying that the ANC has found a new infiltration route, through Botswana - hence the recent South African attack on the capital, Gaborone. It is also suggested that the ANC is sending in ill-trained cadres, with little more than a weekend's crash course in grenade-throwing, on desperate suicide missions to give the impression that it is still alive and kicking.

A far more worrying possibility, from Pretoria's point of view, is that the chaos in the townships has made it easier for the ANC to recruit and train guerrillas inside South Africa, and that it is no longer as dependent as it once was on uninterrupted external lines of communication and reinforcement.

At its secret national conference in Kabwe, Zambia, from June 16 to June 23, the ANC did not give the impression of a demoralized organization. Far from rethinking the "armed struggle", the conference called for a stepping up of sabotage attacks and the ANC's re-elected president, Oliver Tambo, a man born to an earlier tradition of peaceful protest, but now under mounting pressure from younger and more impatient men, warned afterwards that the distinction between "hard" and "soft" targets (i.e. those likely to involve civilian deaths) could no longer be maintained.

This may not mean, as one South African newspaper has claimed, that the ANC has decided "to spread terror into our (white) suburbs with the express objective of killing and maiming innocent people indiscriminately". It is, however, a prospect that is beginning to worry South Africa's whites, still largely untouched by the violence, for the first time.

Psittacosis, or Pseud, or Psephology (the last two are synonyms). Q is for Quay, or Queque, or Quiche, or Quebec pronounced the Frog way, or Qatar pronounced Gutter).

R for mo. S is for Schmalz. T is for Tzigane, or Tsar, or Trizis (tassels on ceremonial Jewish garments).

U is for Urn, or Uilander, or Usquebaugh, or Ukiyoe (Japanese artistic movement pronounced Okekyoya). V is for Volkswagen, or Volkisied, and all that lot. W is for Write, or Wrap, or Whole. X is for Christmas, or Xylophone, or Xyster, or Xerxes, or Xhosa (pronounced with a click, if you can).

Y is for You, or Yule, or Yclept, or Yterbium. Z is for Zigeuner, or Zaragoza, or Zugzwang (from chess, a position in which whoever has the move is at a decisive disadvantage, pronounced Tsuktsvang, or sounds to that effect).

And that is quite enough of that. For the final report on Janus words we shall have to have a Special Report of four pages.

David Watt

Wild words born of hurt pride

On the face of it, President Reagan's speech about terrorism to the American Bar Association on Monday was the wildest by any incumbent American president on any subject since Theodore Roosevelt.

Rhetorically we are back to the Reagan of the 1980 election campaign, the master of populist paranoia. First an evil conspiracy is discovered. Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua have formed a network or confederation on the lines of Mordor, the run by the "stranges and squalid criminals" whose advent of the Third Reich, who are also diabolically clever and have coordinated a clear strategic purpose, namely "to expel America from the world".

Once this sinister web has been delineated, it is time to beat the patriotic drum. "When the emotions of the American people are aroused... there are no limits to the nation's cherished tradition of freedom." Finally there are the vague threats of unspecified retribution for the wrongdoers.

As an analysis of the terrorist problem this is farcical. The president, in the style of the demagogue, has deliberately blurred the distinctions crucial to any serious discussion or cure. Every possible form of anti-Americanism, whether or not it is contrary to international law, is lumped together - as indeed it has to be if the notion of a grand plot against the US is to be sustained.

In fact, of course, evidence of a genuine grand design, even among anti-American states, let alone between states and non-official groups, is hard to come by. The president could not say, for instance, that the North Koreans and the Lebanese Shias have ever been in touch, let alone in league, with each other. And even when evidence of supposed cross-fertilization is produced, it turns out to be highly circumstantial. The Ortega visit North Korea: it must mean something. The prime minister of Iran visits Nicaragua: the Ayatollah's bony hand stretches into America's backyard.

The truth is that trouble and un-American sentiments come in all sorts of quite different and unrelated forms, each requiring quite different treatment. A bunch of Sikh extremists at Montreal airport, a brigade of Cubans in Luanda and a hitgroup sent to murder one of Colonel Gaddafi's political opponents in London, have almost nothing - not even a dislike of the US - in common, except ruthlessness and a willingness to work outside the state system.

The first are terrorists proper, like the Basque separatists of the IRA or the Red Brigades, seeking to publicize a cause and literally to strike terror in - to public opinion by blowing up innocent people. The second are pretty straightforward mercenaries supporting one side in what is in effect, a civil war. They are no more (or less) terrorists than the US-backed Contras in Nicaragua. The third are half way between the two. They are supposed to tow the Libyan opposition in exile but they are not (yet) part of a general terrorist campaign.

But perhaps it may be said, one can just about make intellectual sense of the speech by concentrating on the aid and comfort part of the argument. Perhaps there is a conspiracy in the true sense (we must give the president a bit of

poetic licence), but isn't it true that the clichés on the Reagan list are all guilty of abetting and providing refuge for terrorist groups? Khomeini backs some (though not, as Mr Reagan implies, all) of the Shias, Castro backs the guerrillas in El Salvador, the North Koreans offer to sell arms to the Grenadian Communists and Gaddafi backs pretty well anyone who is going to make trouble for the US and her allies.

Yes, but in that case why leave out the Syrians, who are the main source of refuge and comfort to the disturbers of the status quo, such as it is, in the Middle East? Why leave out the Soviet Union, which fomented instability in Africa? We know the cynical answer to these two questions as clearly we know why Mr Reagan left out the US, which gives assistance for its own geopolitical purposes to guerrillas in Central America and South-East Asia. But that doesn't make his logic look any better.

It may seem tedious as well as ungenerous to pick laboriously over such obvious irrationality, but it is worth doing because it indicates so clearly the American mood that the allies of the US are up against as present. Since Reagan's record of reading the minds of his countrymen is very good, we must assume that he is reflecting some popular American sentiments.

The emotional rather than the rational content of the president's speech expresses:

● Hurt national pride: the greatest and most powerful nation on earth is successfully held to ransom, and its citizens and property attacked, by a bunch of Levantine cut throats.

● A feeling of impotence: in the American dream, all problems are soluble, but here are some that no amount of money and knowhow seems able to cope with.

● Frustrated idealism: there are too many people in the world who must by definition be twisted and malign who still do not appreciate American altruism, and who actually resist the spread of democracy and enlightenment.

● A sense of isolation: America is not only cruelly vilified by its enemies but is not sufficiently admired and supported by its friends in Europe, who are once again refusing to stand up and be counted on the ramparts of freedom.

Confronted with this dangerous state of mind, it seems to me that the European role ought to be as cool, soothing and supportive as possible. It is undeniable that real terrorism is a menace and that the practical cooperation of governments in combating it is often frustrated, especially on the Continent, by institutional rivalries and sheer lack of habit.

But we also owe the Americans a wider sympathy and a chance to recover their balance after a bruising national experience. This entails giving the president the benefit of the doubt and assuming that his speech is intended to defuse American anger rather than whip it up. It also entails being ready to go along with some fairly futile demonstrations of solidarity, of which the idea of quarantining Beirut airport is typical. That is better than having to last out with an America which has lashed out incontinently at a hostile world - and made matters worse by increasing that hostility and ultimately exposing more cruelly the real limitations of American power.

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moreover... Miles Kingston

How Barlow lost to a loser

It was constantly remarked during the recent Wimbledon that Boris Becker possessed a determination and iron will to win that could not be paralleled in sport. People who say things like that have not met my friend Barlow, who has a dynamo victory drive that makes Becker look like a runner-up in a flower-arranging contest.

Nor does he confine himself to one sport. Young Boris does. Barlow spreads his ruthlessness over many, many games, of which the most notable are darts, bridge, shove-ha-penny, noughts and crosses, and any game involving hitting a white ball across a green table cloth with a long stick. I have been beaten by Barlow at all these games and have never won a single encounter: even when I have been a long way ahead at the halfway point, the alarm bells have gone off in Barlow's victory system and he has ended up winning. If most of the British pride themselves on being good losers, he can claim with some modesty to be a good winner.

The secret of his prowess, of course, is that he spent about 20 years training to be a doctor. For some reason medical students are never content just to be doctors - they also want to be great rugby players, cabaret artists, part of Beyond The Fringe or even just leader of the SDP, which explains why their training process takes so long. Barlow merely wanted to beat everyone alive at any sort which is connected in some way with licensed premises.

You would think that he would quickly grow tired of playing someone like me, whom he knows in advance he is going to beat, but I have discovered the one chink in his armour. I show no resentment at being beaten and do not give him the pleasure of slumping, like a defeated Wimbledon finalist, in a chair beside the usual of the world had just arrived unannounced; instead, I metaphorically leap over the net and shake him by the hand, looking very pleased at his victory.

He does not like this. There is nothing worse for a good winner than to beat an extremely good loser.

And besides, there is always the nagging memory of the one occasion on which I beat him, though not at any of the games I have mentioned so far. It is a game he taught me, which I suppose you would call Mental Mastermind, and which is very good for long air journeys. One person thinks of a five-letter word, and the other has to guess it by firing other five-letter words at him: he then has to say if any of the letters in the guessed word is correct, and if it is in the right place.

Sky for instance that the secret word is OTHER. You guess ONIAN. He says one letter is right in the second place. You then know that you have got a letter right - but you don't know which, so you think of another word to test your suspicion that it might be the final N, and you say STAIN. He says one letter is correct, in the right place. You then know that the N is correct. You're quite wrong, of course; by accident you have stumbled on the Tying secchi in the word.

It is, in fact, the most horrible, intellectual, and memory-demanding game in the world, and Barlow loves it. Well, we were playing it one night on a long car journey and Barlow thought of a very difficult word, so difficult that after about half an hour, all I had established was that there was a Y somewhere in the middle. Another 15 minutes' hard work revealed that there was an H and an M involved as well, so I made an inspired guess.

"The word you are thinking of," I said, "is RHYTHM and you have spelt it wrong, because it is a six-letter word, not five-letter. I think you have missed out the first H."

There was a very long silence. Lasting from one motorway junction to the next, and then my friend Barlow spoke softly.

"You bastard," he said. It seems safe to say that Barlow is not a good loser. I is not an experience I would like to see him go through again.

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Knot the alphabet...

New words for old, by Philip Howard

edition. Over the years letters about the language must number over that monstrous post, in which the secretaries had to be roped together to climb into the Letters Room over the sacks of mail.

Anyway, here goes with the definitive Unhelpful Alphabet: and let us hear no more of the matter, at least for a week or two. A is for Aisle, or Aegis, or for that matter, Anything. B is for Bellum. C is for Czechoslovakia, or Ctenoid, or Cell, or Cygnets, etc. D is for Djinn, or Djibouti, or Djebba, or Djati, and several other oriental immigrants.

E is for Europe, or Ewe, or Either, or Ever, or Euphony, or Enology. F is for * * * or Fred (Gaelic vocative of Fred, pronounced Red). G is for Gnat, or Gnu, or Gnome, or Gnocchi. H is for Honour, or Honest, or Hour.

I is for Iupiter, or Iatmul (New Guinea people pronounced 'Iamul'). J is for Jojoba (Mexican bush) or Jijipapa (either an Ecuadorian palm tree or a Panama hat) pronounced Holobaa and Hipitapa.

K is for Knot, or Kneec, or Knickers. L is for Llanfairgallywsihiwrethecire on Blessed Mona, and dozens of other Welsh place names, and please don't write again. Gwyn, I can spell them correctly if I put my mind to it.

M is for Mnemonic, or Mneme, and several cognate words. N is for Misprint, or Nkomo, or Ngao, or Nkomo, (Lichtenstein's) hartbeccs, and don't look at me like that, I didn't make it up, or nH. O is for Oedipus, Oestrus, Oeuve, Oeul, or Cocotte, Oerlikon, or Oestrogen. P is for Psalm, or Pseudonym, or

PHS



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LEADERLESS ALLIANCE

The Alliance parties have enjoyed a pleasant time since Brecon. While the Conservatives have been analysing the causes and significance of their defeat, and the Labour Party has been explaining away its failure to take a seat that the Tories seemed bound to lose, the Liberals and Social Democrats have been free to bask in the warmth of their triumph. It was not, it is true, the most sensational of victories, since Brecon and Radnor is in many ways typically Liberal territory, and yet the Liberal candidate only just managed to win, apparently as a result of last minute switching to prevent an expected Labour take-over. Still, Brecon adds significantly to the Alliance's credibility, and to the Liberal and Social Democratic argument that a vote for them is no longer to be thought of as probably wasted.

That argument, however, should not be leaned on too heavily by the Alliance. The possibility of victory will not bring actual victory in a general election if the close scrutiny of its policies on the hustings finds them unconvincing. No such scrutiny occurred at Brecon where attention was almost entirely concentrated on which of the opposition candidates would succeed in wresting the seat from the doomed Tory. It will be different when the electorate has to choose between policies for a potential or existing government.

Repeated public attention is paid to Labour policies and their shortcomings. But though the public knows that Alliance attitudes are moderate, it has had little chance to grasp the substance of Alliance policies. It knows that Dr Owen is a patriotic and commonsense man, and recognized in Mr Steel the archetypal moderate who

always says the right thing if righteousness is measured by 1960s and 1970s values. But it does not know which of them would be Prime Minister if the Alliance won.

It is also questionable whether the often quite sharp distinctions between the Liberals as a whole and SDP over defence has been fully grasped; the former having a distinctly unilateralist stance which the SDP does not at all share.

There are also differences of emphasis between the Liberal and SDP approach to economic policy, at least if Dr Owen's willingness to build on the social market economy still means anything. Some effort has recently been made to resolve these through the joint budget strategy (including a year's incomes freeze) put forward by the two leaders. Still, the personalities of the two parties (the Liberals with their strong attachment to pressure group politics, and often with a quasi-socialist or anarchical streak; the SDP with its more hard-nosed realism) remain sharply different.

That, of course, is why they have two leaders, and why the SDP resists the amalgamation so many Liberals still seek. Since it is at least an open question whether the Alliance would become permanent if there were a proportionately elected parliament, it is inevitable that the separate leadership will continue until the election. That will be a source of major embarrassment which was wholly absent from Brecon. The country will want to know whom the Alliance (were it the major grouping) would put forward for Prime Minister.

Mr David Steel loses no opportunity of repeating that it will be the leader of whichever of the two parties has the larger number of seats in Parliament. (The Liberals expect to be that

party.) Since the Queen would conventionally expect to summon the leader of the largest parliamentary party in ordinary circumstances, that might appear to make constitutional sense. But in fact it does not.

The circumstances would not be ordinary, and the leader of the larger Alliance party would probably not also be the leader of the largest party in the Commons. For the next general election, the Alliance will be a single entity with a joint campaigning committee leading presumably to a joint manifesto. The electorate normally expects also, when it votes, to be choosing a Prime Minister at least as much as a party. The credibility of Mr Kinnock for No 10 Downing Street compared with the credibility of Mrs Thatcher will be a major part of the electoral battle, but the credibility of Mr Steel or Dr Owen will not be placed in the balance against them, the public will want to know before it votes, and the other parties will constantly remind it of its enforced ignorance.

The present formula that the chosen man to be the leader will be the one with the greater number of parliamentary supporters is probably inevitable. Since the selection process has not been completed, it is unclear which party will be. About two thirds of the candidates have been formally or informally elected, and the Liberals so far apparently have 30 more seats than the SDP. But even the number of candidates each has will be no safe guide to the proportion of seats each might win. The nation will have to bide its time until after the election to know whether, even if it would prefer Dr Owen, it would get Mr Steel. That simple fact could turn out to be the Alliance's greatest election handicap.

OLYMPIC DOUBTS

The British Olympic Committee will decide today if any of the three cities contending for the 1992 Olympic Games has been chosen to make the national bid. The great American patriotic revival and, more to the point, the great American profit generated by the Los Angeles games have subdued memories of massacre at Munich, penury at Montreal (whose £1,137m debt will not be settled for another decade), and the boycotts of 1980 and 1984. London, Manchester and Birmingham have taken their cue from the United States and established marketing machines to carry their individual candidatures to the national and then the international Olympic body. Since little public funding is said to be involved and regeneration of the chosen site is promised, it seems at first sight to be an admirable aim, worthy of the support of patriots.

It is certainly an ambitious project — not to say an uphill struggle. In the immediate wake of the Brussels riot, it is not perhaps the most auspicious time for Britain to seek the honour of embodying the spirit of global friendship through sport. There are other practical

handicaps too. Barcelona, said to be the front runner for the 1992 games, has for the last two years lavished hospitality, and publicity upon International Olympic Committee members and acolytes. Though the final choice will not be announced until October next year, the entrepreneurs behind the British bid will need to make an intensive and highly speculative investment on public relations alone, and will still find it hard to catch up.

But there are more fundamental reasons for restraint. The sudden financial optimism is a marked change from the caution of half a decade ago, when Sir Horace Cutler's dream of creating an Olympic village in the Docklands was laid to rest by accountants. It is so reliant on the experience of Los Angeles that only the bravest man (or most foolhardy) would be confident that such a success could be repeated: here, the IOC has changed the rules to ensure that windfall profits are not retained by the host nation. The combination of financial cunning and expediency that had major events scheduled for US prime-time television and every item of capital building paid for by a

commercial sponsor should be seen as the economies of scale of a populous and wealthy nation, inviting but not guaranteeing emulation by more modest followers.

Impassioned arguments are being used by Manchester and Birmingham about the desirability of having a national stadium north of Wembley. But if the chances of London (which has done relatively little preparation) are small, the prospects of Manchester or Birmingham (for all that those cities have been impressively businesslike) impressing the IOC are still smaller. Nor is it wise for the provincial candidates to bank on the tourist potential that could follow a successful Olympics. To put it in a nutshell, athletes need cheap rooms and expensive swimming pools; tourists need the opposite, and there are better ways to attract them than the Olympic flame. As for London, even the most successful games could hardly enhance its already very great attraction — and the prospect of Olympic crowds swelling the crowded summer streets in 1992 would encourage most Londoners into voluntary exile.

CHALLENGE OF THE CEASEFIRE

This week's talks between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamil guerrillas are the first hopeful sign of a possible resolution of the island's deeply entrenched communal rift. The fact that a ceasefire announced last month between the warring factions is still holding is perhaps another. Yet, although the conditions for a lasting solution may be present, the political will to achieve one could still be missing. The real question which underlies the talks and the ceasefire is: are the politicians prepared to rise above their past communal affiliations to seek a truly national compromise?

After 11 years of violence, a death toll officially put at over 900, and the division of the country by a virtual civil war, the onus to take the first step lies heavily on President Jayewardene's shoulders. Up until now his government has excused its inability to pursue a political solution on the grounds that the Tamil separatists, who he claims have Indian support, were not prepared to cease hostilities. Last month, at an agreement reached in New Delhi, the Indian government put pressure on the Tamils to down arms. In return the Sri Lankan authorities undertook to offer meaningful and acceptable political concessions. With the ceasefire, Mr Gandhi has fulfilled his part of the deal. It is now President Jayewardene's turn.

What is required of him is a sincere and effective political

strategy to bring the Tamils back into the Sri Lankan national fold. The easy part of this is the relaxation of the stringent restrictions in force in the northern Tamil areas. With the removal of the curfew and the lifting of limitations on fishing rights this has been partially done; the emergency laws and curbs on free movement have still to be eased. The difficult part, however, is the constitutional changes required to meet Tamil political demands. By agreeing to a ceasefire and now to talks, the Tamils have presumably indicated their willingness to consider withdrawing their demand for independence. However, by the same token, the very least they will now settle for is an effective devolution of power from the central government in Colombo to newly-created provincial councils.

Will President Jayewardene offer this? Judging by his record, it would seem unlikely. Up until now he has shown little inclination to offer the sort of concessions the Tamils could reach out and grasp. Instead, he has stood by the rigid line of the Sinhalese-Buddhist clergy and his own party's hard-liners, who are anxious to preserve their traditional hold over the country. At the moment, they do not seem prepared to devolve real power. What they are prepared to concede would in Tamil eyes be simply not enough. So to secure what the Tamils want would require the president first

to rise above the narrow considerations of his supporters. It would call for an act of courage and national vision. At the age of 78, it is not unfair to ask: has he got it in him?

However, it is not just the president's responses that are in doubt. The true intentions of the five major Tamil guerrilla groups and their ability to enforce them on the ground in Sri Lanka are also an area of ambiguity. Are they genuine in seeking a political solution that will keep the island united? Or are they merely responding to a degree of Indian pressure that they cannot resist? And how far will they be prepared to compromise if President Jayewardene makes the first move? These are questions that as yet have no clear answer.

Nor is it yet certain that the will of the leadership, based in south India, to accept a compromise will be unquestioningly accepted by the rank and file in Sri Lanka. If it is not, the fall out may lead to more than just disunity in the guerrilla ranks, it may also provide a reluctant government in Colombo with the excuse it wants to hold back the political concessions it must now offer.

In theory, both sides have 18 weeks from the start of last month's ceasefire to overcome their reservations. In practice, they have much less. For in the absence of a political initiative, the hostilities could restart much sooner.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Matter of life and death in cars

From Mr A. R. Cooper

Sir, I recently had the misfortune to see my car catch fire as I was driving a Canadian lady to the railway station. As the flames whipped towards the instrument panel I instinctively undid my safety belt, opened the car door and sprang out.

Immediately I had to spring back into the car for my passenger, who had begun to panic, was struggling to unfasten her safety belt while the flames were already burning her dress.

After I had released her she had to start groping along the door to find the handle. Luckily I was able to clear this as well and we are none the worse for a rather traumatic experience. But, so easily, the safety belt could have been responsible for her death and the unfamiliar location of the door handle could have compounded the tragedy.

Can there be no form of standardisation in things? The means of unlocking a safety belt are many and various, a wild miscellany of buttons, knobs, plungers and hooks, while the car designer seems to regard the hiding of a door handle as a challenge to his ingenuity.

I have just bought a new car in which the handle is secreted in a black box on a black door and has to be operated by inserting one finger and pulling. Not bad as an intelligence test if there is plenty of time, but not very funny in an emergency.

I believe it was Bernard Shaw who said that when in due course he discussed with the Almighty the imperfections of the human race he would say to him, "Surely you can do better than this."

I feel like making the same remark to the motor manufacturers.

Yours faithfully,

ANDREW R. COOPER,

42 Hove Park Road,

Hove,

East Sussex,

July 9.

Evil in the air

From Professor Paul Wilkinson

Sir, Weary despair and anger impel me to reply to David Watt's convoluted attempt (July 5) to equate the actions of the TWA hijackers with the legitimate pursuit of national self-determination and justice.

Self-determination did not figure in their demands, and Mr Watt is naive if he accepts at face value the claim that the primary motive of the hijacking was the release of Shiite prisoners. More obvious aims were the desire to humiliate America, and widen divisions between Israel and America, and the need to distract Arab and world attention from the ruthless Shiite assault on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

One would think that Mr Watt was returning from a trip to the moon rather than from America. Is he not aware that the hijackers of the TWA gratuitously battered to death a young American and pistol-whipped and beat up other passengers? More obvious aims were the desire to humiliate America, and widen divisions between Israel and America, and the need to distract Arab and world attention from the ruthless Shiite assault on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

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Grand but inelegant

From Professor N. Kuri, FRS

Sir, To write for £100,000 sterling (or £100,000) for a book (Mr Rook July 8) but wrong to boot (Kilo) is the prefix to a unit of measurement (mass, length, money, etc) to indicate its 1000-fold multiple.

Yours faithfully,

N. KURI,

University of Oxford,

Department of Engineering Science,

Parks Road,

Oxford,

July 8.

From Mr C. Bedford

Sir, I suspect that the use of K to represent thousands of pounds stems from the public's exposure to computer advertising, where "memory" is measured in kilobytes (abbreviated to K).

Inevitably, when technical jargon is misquoted by a non-technical public, inaccuracies will creep in. K in computer terminology means 1,024 (2¹⁰), not 1,000.

Yours faithfully,

C. BEDFORD,

60 Meadow View Road,

Boughton Monchelsea,

Maidstone,

Kent.

From Mrs Joan Langrognat

Sir, "Grand but inelegant" (July 8) reminds me that a company by which I was once employed sent out an invoice for £32K, and received exactly £32 in return. Very appropriate retribution, in my opinion.

Yours faithfully,

JOAN LANGROGNAT,

Putting the health service to rights

From Dr J. V. F. Catto

Sir, In your first leader of July 8 you said in your last paragraph that it is sometimes difficult to spot patients using NHS facilities who turn out, on close questioning, to be private patients.

The problem is that there are several grey areas over interpretation, by administration, hospital consultants and the patients themselves, of rules that were mainly instigated in 1948. As you say, more and more patients are turning to the private sector, adding to the difficulties.

The consultant body has been exhorted to tighten up the methods and accountability of payments to the NHS. Why has the NHS, since its inception, allowed both NHS and private general practitioners to send their private patients to NHS investigative departments without making any payment at all? In fact the only things that this group of private patients has to pay for on an outpatient basis are drugs and surgical appliances. I presume this is a legacy of Beveridge's guiding principle that all British taxpayers and their families should have unfettered access to the NHS.

Another practice is that a patient can jump in out of the NHS for the same illness, so that he attends a consultant in his private rooms, bringing over his borrowed films and pathology results done by the NHS the day before. Should this be allowed?

This has caused a lot of argument between one NHS whole-time consultant and another part-time consultant or even the general practitioner who probably made both the private and NHS appointments. Even the general practitioner may not charge his NHS patient for making these arrangements.

There is sometimes reluctance by a general practitioner who is acting as a part-time company medical officer to declare an employee of that company as a private patient as it means payment by the firm. The employee is very often not a NHS patient of the medical officer.

In an area like mine there are a lot of overseas visitors who are staying less than one year and come from countries with which we do not have reciprocal arrangements for treatment of patients under NHS conditions. Spotting these can be difficult if there is a language problem as so many of the patients who have been here for some time and do pay their taxes to the Exchequer do not speak English.

People generally have got accustomed to a "free" health

service which is known about abroad. It causes a lot of difficulties and embarrassments to the hospital staff to ask a few searching questions, to be greeted by an abusive riposte. Many hospitals do not have a central appointments area for all departments and I think that is where some of the difficulties in monitoring patients arise.

These are a few examples of the grey areas which should be better defined by the DHSS and the guidelines being worked out by the Central Committee of the Hospital Medical Services.

Yours faithfully,

J. V. F. CATTO,

25 Moss Lane,

Pinner,

Middlesex,

July 8.

From Dr John Searle

Sir, A majority of consultants work hard and discharge their responsibilities within the NHS conscientiously. A few devote the greater part of their time and energy to private practice, while trainees do their NHS work.

There is another solution to this problem apart from the ones you suggest in your leading article. It is well within the province of the medical profession to put its own house in order, which it has consistently failed to do. We ought not therefore to be surprised that others now seek to do it for us.

Yours faithfully,

J. F. SEARLE,

8 Thornton Hill,

Exeter,

Devon,

July 9.

From Dr Margaret Judd

Sir, Community physicians, my dear ill-informed writer, are not "administrators" (leader, July 8). Where did such a notion arise?

Like our colleagues we believe that 70+ years without disability or illness is the birthright of all. Unlike them we work to this end by promoting health through education of the individual and control of the environment rather than curing illnesses when they occur.

Potentially the most cost-effective branch of medicine from the NHS point of view, don't you agree? — and the eighth largest specialty to boot!

Yours etc,

MARGARET JUDD,

North Herts Health District,

Health Centre,

Bedford Road,

Hitchin, Hertfordshire,

July 9.

We learned a lesson: if we wait for

Britain, we will stand still; if we go

ahead, Britain will follow.

Yours faithfully,

LAMBERT CROUX,

Vice-Chairman, Committee on

Institutional Affairs,

European Parliament,

Brussels, Belgium,

July 9.

Two faces of Telecom

From the Chairman of British Telecom

Sir, Mr R. G. Selby-Boothroyd (July 8) complains of the difficulties experienced by a relative of his in telephoning him. The response apparently offered by a British Telecom technician was wholly unsatisfactory, since it suggested that service to shareholders and to customers are mutually incompatible goals.

This is not so. Those two goals are inseparable in both the short and long term. It is customers who pay our wages. That good and considerate service is in the best interests of our staff is today, I believe, understood by the great majority of them. For the same reason it is in their interests as shareholders.

There is much to do, but we have already made considerable progress. In this context, I can only deprecate the poor service and unacceptable response from our technician.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE JEFFERSON, Chairman,

British Telecom,

81 Newgate Street, EC1,

July 8.

point so admirably made by Trevor

Bailey during one of the innumerable

stoppages.

One immediate and simple expedient would be to switch to or play with a white ball, and surely high technology can come to our aid. One idea might be to arrange for floodlights to be linked to a light meter so that as the natural light fades, the artificial light takes over, and then automatically fades if and when the natural light improves.

There is unfortunately nothing that I can suggest to combat the rain, but to deprive the paying public of their entertainment just because the sun does not shine must be a nonsense.

Yours faithfully,

D. R. BATEMAN,

1 Lyndhurst Rise,

Chigwell, Essex,

June 27.

Game, set and cash

From Mr Peter Foster

Sir, To win the Wimbledon singles

title a man must play seven rounds,

including the final, of five-set

ON THIS DAY

JULY 12 1985

In 1882 Egypt was under Turkish control, governed by the khedive Mohammed Tewfik. British interests in the country were represented by a controller-general, Sir Evelyn Baring (later Lord Cromer). Dissatisfaction with Tewfik's autocratic rule and the British and French influence, prompted a rising led by Arabi Pasha, an Egyptian army officer. In Alexandria a massacre took place and about 200 men and women were killed by British ships. A riot spread to September and British troops occupied Cairo.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 10 (NOON)

Lieutenant Smith Dorrien, of the

Invincible, was told off to the

truth of the reported continued

armaments near the slaughter-house

and cemeteries. On going there in

the early morning of Sunday he found

about 200 men and women loading

towards their carriages, which were

on the fortifications, facing the harbour.

On this being reported to the Admiral,

he considered that the time had come

when action should be taken. After

consultation with Sir A. Colvin, Mr

Cartwright, and Sir F. Goldsmid,

warning was sent to the Consul-General,

and a notice was given to the

Military Commandant that unless the

forts were temporarily handed over to

the British they would be bombarded.

The 24 hours' notice will expire at 6

tomorrow, shortly after which hour the

fleet will open fire.

OFF ALEXANDRIA, JULY 11

The first shot was fired at Pharos

Fort this morning, at 7 o'clock, by the

Alexandria. About four minutes

elapsed before a general alarm was

given by the Invincible to attack the

enemy's batteries. The signal was no

sooner made than the Invincible,

Monarch, and Penelope immediately

opened fire on the Mersa batteries;

followed, two seconds afterwards, by

the Sultan, Alexandria, Superb, and

Indefatigable, which directed their fire

on the forts at Pharos Point and Ras-el-

Tin.

The enemy appeared to have been

waiting for us, for they replied at

once. Our gunboats at the beginning

of the action were supposed to be out

of range, but the Cygnet very soon

came into action, and was engaged

in close enough to use her guns. The

Condor went to the westward to

engage the Marmarouk fort. This she

did not do, but she was engaged by

the Sultan, Alexandria, Superb, and

Indefatigable, which directed their fire

on the forts at Pharos Point and Ras-el-

Tin.

The enemy appeared to have been

waiting for us, for they replied at

once. Our gunboats at the beginning

of the action were supposed to be out

Shares rally

هكذا من الأصل

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began July 1. Dealings End, Today. \$ Contango Day, July 15. Settlement Day, July 22.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

**Claims required for
+37 points**

Claimants should ring 0254-53272

[illegible]

The most conclusive evidence of the liquidity of the market yesterday was the fact that the banks took the rest of the day off, as they will be given a closed office this morning.

The Bank of England gave a clear signal yesterday by cutting its money rate from 12½ to 12 per cent.

The situation in the broad money market has been very different directions.

Finally, the Treasury, after a small battle, has decided to keep its inconsistent policy heavily-distorted.

Michael

interest rates the semi-official wing the pound's sterling has been his "50" in the EMS have implied When we are conclusion The pound dealing rate dollar, was of the day at 51.385 against the Small amount a little of affected five pound.

One reason failure of the rate imposed cautious a market had the wake of drifting Financial ended 11.3

The foreign market with news emerged on great down price and the Treasury accounts, spending in autumn will have a new deal.

The reaction totals for 1986/87, unchanged should, however, pinch of savings

Apart from actually the strong year, it should include large allowed for included, compared existing positive negative greater drive is implicated of existing

**Testing
STC**

The states at yesterday greeted other elected whose share a split in August on August

Sir John accounts indicated profits of more than £1 million City, whether Plessey shares Not unplay down palliative present ill

WAL

**Earn
for**

From M

The financial prospects for money supply the budget.

Bonds of yesterday 107½ at 107½ at 108½ when the 108½ is down

In early September 107½ down 107½

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Clear signal from Bank on interest rates

The most convincing explanation for the failure of the clearing banks to cut base rates yesterday afternoon is that, after Tuesday's awful money supply numbers, the banks too interest rate policy makers took the rest of the week off. Presumably they will be hastily reassembled at head office this morning to announce a half point cut.

The Bank of England could hardly have given a clearer signal on interest rates yesterday. It could hardly have given a clearer signal on interest rates yesterday. It cut its money market dealing rates by a quarter point at the short end in the morning. Then, when only Citibank had taken the hint and reduced base rates from 12½ to 12 per cent, the Bank followed up its morning nudge with an ungentlemanly shove and cut dealing rates by another quarter in the afternoon.

The situation this week has been that broad money growth and the exchange rate have been pulling in opposite directions in their base rate implications. Finally, the exchange rate told on the Treasury, although, as I argued last week, a small base rate cut is not necessarily inconsistent with strong growth in heavily-distorted sterling M3.

Michael Hughes at de Zoete & Bevan suggests that the best point to official interest rate policy is to take at face value the semi-official line that we are shadowing the European Monetary System. Thus, in the past few days, with the pound's move to four marks and above, sterling has been above what would have been its 75 per cent divergence indicator in the EMS. If we had been in, this would have implied a cut in British interest rates. When we are out but shadowing, the same conclusion applies.

The pound dipped a little on the Bank's dealing rate cuts but, against a still shaky dollar, was looking strong again by the end of the day. It closed a net three points up at \$1.3835, although it lost three pence against the mark to close at DM4.0398. The small fall in rates may have removed a little of sterling's froth, but has not affected favourable sentiment towards the pound.

One reason advanced for this is that the failure of the clearing banks to adjust base rate immediately underlined the City's cautious approach on rates. The stock market had few doubts. After slumping in the wake of the money supply figures, and drifting further early yesterday, the Financial Times Ordinary Share Index ended 11.3 points up at 934.4.

The foreign exchanges and the stock market will have taken comfort from the news emerging from the Cabinet show-down on public spending for next year. The great shoot-out between the big spenders and the Treasury never happened, by all accounts, and the hard decisions on spending have been postponed until the autumn when, perhaps, the Treasury will have a new chief secretary in place.

The reaffirmation of existing planning totals for public spending - £139 billion in 1986/87, £143.9 billion in 1987/88 and unchanged in real terms in 1988/89 - should, however, be taken with a large pinch of salt.

Apart from the difficulties involved in actually achieving these numbers, despite the strong pound helping inflation next year, it should be remembered that they include larger asset sales than previously allowed for. Asset sales, with British Gas included, may climb to £4 billion a year, compared with the £2 billion a year in existing plans. Sales of assets count as negative spending and may allow for greater drift on programme spending than is implied by the Cabinet's reaffirmation of existing totals.

Testing time for STC chief

The statesmanlike words of Sir John Clark at yesterday's Plessey annual meeting will be greeted like a breath of oxygen by the other electronics giants - not least STC, whose shares have been slowly turning on a spit in anticipation of the interim results on August 9.

Sir John disclosed that management accounts for the three months to June 30 indicated that Plessey had made pretax profits of £39 million, only £3 million less than in last year's second quarter. The City, with easier meat to roast, marked Plessey shares up 14p to 132p.

Not unnaturally, Sir John was keen to play down recent talk of mergers as a palliative for the electronics sector's present ills. Instead, he argued: "Collabora-

tion would make a lot more sense and I would hope to see a lot more of it in Europe."

That is a tune that Sir Kenneth Corfield, STC's chairman, has taken to singing while his shares burn. His group is apparently overflowing with "leading edge" discoveries which it would not be economical to develop alone.

Sir Kenneth has been trying to deflect attention from STC shares, now yielding an embarrassing 12.5 per cent, by issuing a steady stream of bulletins and announcements designed to portray an image of bustling activity unquenched by the City's Cassandra.

Unhappily, a taste of reality intruded last week when Sir Kenneth was hauled by stock market rumormongers into admitting that next month's figures will be inked in red at the bottom line. Promising an unchanged interim dividend in those circumstances was hardly designed to repair respect, particularly as the matter of the final payment was left conspicuously in the balance.

STC argues that it has been unfairly punished. It always said that this was to be a year of consolidation. There is the little matter of a severe fall in demand for microchips as companies across the globe call a halt on personal computer orders while they make sense of the gadgetry now on offer.

Even if STC's version of events is correct, and a recovery is in sight next year, the group is classically vulnerable to a takeover bid. Predators would have to reckon with ITT, still holding 24 per cent, but that may not be insuperable given a modicum of backstairs arm-twisting. Sir Kenneth should not underestimate the scale and scope of the pressures which may be brought to bear upon him in the next six months.

Granada stars in own soap opera

Granada, the television company which brought you such epics as *Brideshead Revisited* and *Jewel in the Crown* now brings you the latest nerve tingling drama to hit the industry - falling advertising revenue and plunging profits.

It is a familiar tale in the TV contracting sector. Granada TV will see a substantial fall in profits this year and that is one of the main reasons why City analysts were busily downgrading their full-year profit forecasts for its parent company, the Granada Group, yesterday.

The contractors have an inflexible cost structure. The variable costs associated with "selling more advertising time at a better price are negligible. When revenue is static or in decline margins are hit quite savagely. The companies are attempting to tighten their belts but it is difficult to make real savings without reducing the programming budget.

The decline reverses a trend which had seen advertising revenues increasing steadily year on year at rates between 10 and 18 per cent for 1981 to 1984. The last quarter of 1984 showed the first signs of reverse and sparked a quest for the cause.

One suggestion has been that the change in the way television audiences are measured, introduced last year, has caused advertisers to cut back the length of their campaigns. Under the new basis of measurement it became apparent that more viewers were being reached. This is borne out by production companies which make commercials. They report no fall in business.

Some sectors, such as financial services, have reduced the rate of growth of expenditure. Other media, such as newspapers and posters have become more popular. More use is also being made of Channel 4 now that the Equity dispute is over.

This has all made it easier for advertisers to secure air time at more reasonable rates.

There are indications that the worst is over. Some estimates suggest that the total net advertising revenue this year will end up around 5 per cent higher than in 1984.

This improvement may not be quick enough to assist the Granada Group, however. The interim pretax profits of £28 million, up from £24 million, reported yesterday clearly disappointed the City despite a rise in dividend from 2.3p to 2.53p. It was not just the TV contracting business which posed problems.

There will be a £5.5 million write-off during the year in the Belgian insurance company, and the group is still digesting the acquisition and integration of the Redifusion TV rental business.

Mexico cuts oil prices in break with Opec line

By Graham Searjeant and John Carlin

Mexico, the world's third largest oil producer, surprised the oil market yesterday by announcing cuts of up to \$1.50 a barrel in the prices of both light and heavy grades of crude oil.

In Europe and the Far East, Mexican oil will now undercut not only spot market prices, but also the official prices of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries confirmed in Vienna earlier this week, and is likely to put severe pressure on leading Opec members, particularly Saudi Arabia and Venezuela, to follow suit.

The Mexican move is designed to revive exports, which have fallen this year to 800,000 barrels a day in June - the lowest for more than three years and well down on the target of 1.5 million. Mexico's President de la Madrid is under severe pressure to boost revenue both to pay debts - Mexico is the second biggest debtor - and to

head off growing political pressure at home. The country depends on oil for 70 per cent of its exports.

In an attempt to maximise income, Mexico has taken the unusual step of setting different prices in different world markets, cutting less on sales to its traditional North American market, which takes half its exports than on those to the Far East and Europe, more marginal markets where there is stiff competition and discounting, and sales can be increased by undercutting Opec.

The light Isthmus crude, which is roughly comparable to Arabian light, will be cut to \$26.75 a barrel for the United States, \$26.50 for the Far East and \$26.25 for Europe. That compares with Opec's official price for Arabian light of \$28 and a recent market price around \$27. The heavy Maya crude, which competes with



President de la Madrid: under severe pressure

Venezuela, falls to \$23.50 for US customers, \$23 in the Far East and \$22.50 in Europe. Opec's price for Arabian heavy is \$26.50, and the spot price around \$25.

Although dealers do not yet

expect a price war, the Mexican moves could be a heavy blow for Opec and particularly for Saudi Arabia's move, in the wake of Opec's Vienna meeting, to rearrange quotas in order to try to shore up the oil price.

Hitherto Mexico has adhered fairly close to Opec policy although it is not a member. The breakaway came as a surprise, partly because Mexico had observers at the Vienna meeting. Extra Mexican sales will now put special pressure on Saudi Arabia, which has cut production so far that it is having budget problems.

Dealers in the Far East already think the Saudis will be obliged to cut prices by \$1 a barrel. Indeed, oil industry observers think Mexico has merely jumped ahead of Opec by making the cut that should have been made in Vienna, but was stoutly resisted, among others by Venezuela.

Capel tops poll for sixth year

By Patience Wheatcroft

The stockbroker James Capel has topped the City's poll on investment analysts for the sixth successive year. Phillips & Drew came second, closely followed by Scrimgeour Vickers, a reversal on the previous three years.

The individual stars of the poll are Scrimgeour Vickers' stores analysts, led by Mr Geoffrey Carr, repeating their victory of last year. Dr Paul Nield and his economics team from Phillips & Drew also receive star ratings as does Mr Nyræn Scott Malden, de Zoete & Bevan's expert on the tobacco sector.

But Mr Gordon Pepper and his gilt team at Greenwell lost first place in their sector rankings to Phillips & Drew last year and P & D have remained top.

Sheppard's & Chase, was the only firm to have its research rated "poor". Last year the firm shared the rating with Cazenove, but this year it is absent from the poll, on the grounds that it is not to be judged as a research house. The poll canvasses investment managers and is based on the responses of 91 who together account for £180 billion of funds. For 11 years the poll was run by Continental Illinois, but it is now owned by Exel, although it is still edited by its originator, Mr Geoffrey Osmin.

Research expertise is increasingly being concentrated in a few firms. Mr Osmin estimates that the top 10 firms now employ nearly 60 per cent of the 630 analysts who rate any significant score from the fund managers.

The 10 are Capel, Phillips & Drew, Scrimgeour Vickers, Hoare, Govett, Wood, Mackenzie, Laing & Crutchfield, de Zoete & Bevan, Greenwell, Fielding Newton-Smith and Simon & Coates.

Forte criticisms provoke Savoy attack on motive

The dispute over control of the Savoy Hotel group came into the open again yesterday as Savoy directors responded to criticism from Trusthouse Forte's chairman, Lord Forte, and his son, Mr Rocco Forte.

With the group's four London hotels overflowing with the summer influx of tourists, Savoy directors placed advertisements in *The Times* and other national newspapers to mount their counter-attack.

They said: "This campaign against the Savoy appears to stem from Lord Forte's frustration that his personal ambition to acquire control of the Savoy, which would give him control of Claridges, the Berkeley and the Connaught hotels in London, has not been realized."

Asked to comment on the advertisement yesterday, Lord Forte said: "I just ignore that kind of thing. They have spent a lot of money uselessly."

Montagu stake sold for \$135m

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Midland Bank is paying \$135 million (£97.8 million) in cash to buy back Aetna Life and Casualty's 40 per cent stake in Samuel Montagu.

With Midland again controlling 100 per cent of the merchant banking group, it will be free to pursue plans to develop its own international investment banking arm by combining Montagu with W. Greenwell, the stockbroker, and other parts of the Midland Bank group.

As part of the deal, Midland has to agree to the sale of the merchant bank's fund management arm, Montagu Investment Management (MIM) to Aetna for \$45 million. This is equal to 1.5 per cent of the £3 billion

discretionary funds MIM has under management.

The management of MIM, which discussed the possibility of taking a stake in the business with Aetna, is likely to be offered some form of equity participation.

"We have given them a commitment that we are going to achieve a highly competitive overall compensation programme and we are very supportive of a share option scheme," Mr Jack Caland, assistant vice-president of Aetna, said yesterday.

The deal is of considerable strategic importance to Midland and in line with the group's general policy of taking a tighter grip from the centre, a policy

which has evolved in the wake of its problems with Crocker National Corp in the US.

However, Aetna, which agreed only reluctantly to break up the partnership over Montagu, appears to have driven a fairly tough bargain. Analysts estimate that Aetna is ending up with a small profit in dollar terms on its total investment in Montagu and in sterling terms the price for its 40 per cent stake represents a three-fifths premium over net worth.

Montagu's fully-disclosed net worth at the end of last year was just over £150 million compared with the £109 million revealed in the last accounts.

Saxon Oil and Charterhouse merge

By Cliff Feltham

A merger, worth nearly £200 million, between two of Britain's independent North Sea oil groups, Charterhouse Petroleum and Saxon Oil, was agreed yesterday.

Shareholders still have to approve the deal, but Charterhouse will own 58 per cent of the new group with Saxon holding the balance.

The management said the new group, Saxon Petroleum,

would have more interest onshore in Britain than any other company, with 62 licences.

Mr John Henney, Saxon's managing director and deputy chairman of the new group, said the get-together removed the possibility of existing Saxon shareholders having to put up more cash to fund development.

Under the terms of the deal,

Charterhouse shareholders receive one new share in the new group for each share already held. Saxon shareholders receive 22 new shares for every five held.

Last night Charterhouse shares closed 3p lower at 82p, valuing the business at £111 million. Saxon closed 45p higher at 350p, putting a 278 million price tag on the company.

IN BRIEF
Food group mystery

Allied-Lyons, the drinks and food manufacturer, yesterday confirmed that a mystery stake had been built up in the group, but the chairman, Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, would give no clue as to who might be behind it.

He told shareholders at the group's annual meeting in the City: "There has been some build-up of new nominee holdings in our shares but the total is well under 4 per cent. There is no evidence that we are about to receive an approach."

However, rumours have persisted in the stock market that a bid could be on the way for Allied-Lyons. Shareholders yesterday approved an increase in Allied's share capital.

\$400m issue

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation is raising \$400 million (£293 million) by issuing perpetual floating rate Euronotes. The issue, arranged by Lloyds Merchant Bank and Wardley London, will be used for general purposes.

Consumer prices in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development rose 0.4 per cent in May after a 0.6 per cent rise in April. Food and energy price rises were considerably below the 4.8 per cent rise in the overall index, in the year to May, the OECD said.

Rank surges

Rank Organisation lifted profits from £47.8 million to £62.8 million before tax in the six months to May 11. Turnover was down from £250 million to £212 million. The interim dividend is raised from 4.8p to 5.5p. *Tempos, page 19*

Imperial up £6m

Imperial Group is paying an unchanged interim dividend of 3p for the six months to April 30, after pretax profits increased from £90.7 million to £96.3 million. *Tempos, page 19*

Siebe rights

Siebe has launched a one-for-one rights issue at 400p to raise a net £72 million. The proceeds will be used to pay for Compair, a subsidiary of Imperial Continental Gas. The consideration is £58 million, plus the repayment of £20 million inter-company debt. *Tempos, page 19*

Why we may not tell you what you want to hear.

Since accountants started advertising they have talked about everything else except their most basic service: auditing.

Perhaps they think you regard your annual audit as irrelevant, irksome and expensive.

Not a view we hope our clients hold, or indeed that we share.

To Peat Marwick the challenge of an audit is to balance our obligations to your shareholders with your needs as managers of the business. To deliver the 'true and fair view' at a true and fair price.

We audit thousands of companies in the UK. From multinationals with a turnover of billions to small family firms with annual sales of less than £50,000.

And our audit business is growing. Not only do we give good advice, but we structure audits in the most efficient manner. Why use a quill pen when you can use a computer? It saves your time and ours, and in auditing, time is money.

If more in-depth advice or services are required we can of course provide these too.

With 43 offices throughout Britain (and 350 worldwide) we've plenty of scope to select the right team members for any audit assignment. A team that gets out and about and has a constructive professional relationship with your own financial management.

But don't think that means you'll always hear what you want to hear. We never forget our duty to your shareholders.

You have a partner at Peat Marwick.

PEAT MARWICK

WALL ST WIRE

Early fall for bonds

From Maxwell Newton
New York

The financial markets remain preoccupied and fearful of the prospects for federal funds, the money supply, the dollar and the budget.

Bonds opened sharply down yesterday but recovered by mid-session. The Treasury bellwether long bond was down ¼ to 107½ at the opening but then regained ground by mid-morning when the bellwether stood at 108½, down ¼.

In early trading the September T-bond contract was down ½ to 77½.

The dollar rebounded sharply on the weakness in bonds and at the opening September marks were down 18 to 34.12 and September sterling was down 165 to 1.3585.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	934.4 (+11.3)
FT All Share	597.78 (+3.74)
FT Govt Securities	82.75 (+0.07)
FT-SE 100	1238.4 (+8.0)
Sargains 20,638	
Dataseam USM	96.31 (+0.55)
New York	
Dow Jones	1332.77 (-0.12)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,858.10 (-153.99)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1597.81 (+24.40)
Amsterdam	218.5 (+3.4)
Sydney AO	906.8 (+0.7)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1424.0 (+45.4)
Brusselle	
General	330.25 (-0.99)
Paris: CAC	218.3 (+2.1)
Zurich	
SKA General	383.90 (+1.20)

GOLD

London fixing:	
am \$313.00 pm-\$313.55	
close \$314.50-\$315.00 (£228.75-227.25)	
New York: Comex \$314.35	

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RIGGS:	
Systems Design	84p +4p
BICC	200p +9p
Buckleys Brew	68p +3p
Thorn EMI	321p +14p
Spears & Jackson	138p +6p
Rock	11p +2p
Tomkins	185p +8p
Habit Precision	69p +4p
Ingram	120p +5p
Castle	24p +1p
Meadow	365p +15p

CURRENCIES

London:	
\$: \$1.3835 (+0.0003)	
DM: 4.0398 (-0.0283)	
Sfr: 3.3557 (-0.0252)	
FF: 12.2552 (-0.0591)	
Yen: 336.37 (-0.19)	
Index: 83.4 (-0.5)	
New York:	
\$: \$1.3820	
DM: 2.9185	
Index: 140.3 (Unchanged)	
ECU: 20.538369	
SDR: 20.732142	

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 12½%	
3-month interbank: 12½%-12½%	
3-month eligible bills:	
buying rate: 11½%-11½%	
US:	
Prime Rate: 9.50%	
Federal Funds: 7¼%	
3-month Treasury Bills: 7.00%-6.99%	
(0.00%)	
Long bond 107½%: yield 107½%	

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

By Derek Harris
Managed workshops can be good for small businesses but actually making the basically simple idea work is complex, according to a new study out this week. While warning of the difficulties, it sees a long-term potential for such schemes, which in the past few years have been proliferating around Britain.

At the turn of the decade there were only about 10 schemes in Britain for workshops centrally managed and typically offering secretarial, copying and other services, including in some instances business counselling. Now there is estimated to be more than 50 in London alone.

Case studies have been made of two workshop schemes, the latest the result of a four-year collaboration on small-business research between the Small Business Unit of Shell UK and

Workshops take off

the Department of Trade and Industry.
The study was made by Dr Nick Segal, of Segal Quince Wickstead, economic and management consultants, which recently put out his study of high-technology growth at Cambridge.

Managed workshops have a particular contribution to make to small firms, says the study. Several factors are more important than cost considerations. They make it easier for a new business to start and get through the critical period of becoming established. Risks can be minimized and short-term letting arrangements avoid long-term commitments.

Dr Segal says: "The potential long-term significance of schemes lies in their acting as a focal point for local economic development initiatives, a model for demonstrating to would-be entrepreneurs and others what is possible and a means of mobilizing resources from both the public and private sectors that would not otherwise be available."

But, he warns, there is no single successful formula for a managed workshop. The support of a variety of organizations in both public and private sectors has to be secured and it demands a dedicated and strong individual as the driving force to achieve this, sort out premises, find the funding and push the project through to completion.

* Case studies of two managed workshop schemes: *Avondale* and *Saltire*, Nick Segal; HMSO £4.95.

A road to holiday success

Planning family holidays from home gave Iris Matthews, mother of five children now aged between 11 and 20, the idea of a career. The business she started when her twin daughters were toddlers and a third girl a babe in arms now has assets of £1 million invested in holiday caravans sited at sea resorts in France. And annual turnover is more than £1 million.

Two children later she had taken Matthews Holidays, based at East Horsley, near Leatherhead in Surrey, to the stage where the business could support the family. Colin Matthews, who helped his wife in the evenings during a critical make-or-buy year in 1976, subsequently gave up a well-paid job as an engineer with the Ministry of Defence to work full-time in the business.

While package holidays generally are badly down, Matthews Holidays is having a bumper year. Bookings so far are up by 30 per cent.

Matthews Holidays is benefitting from the swing to self-catering,



Iris and Colin Matthews: Ploughing back the profits

particularly now that holidaymakers are so price-conscious, but the Matthews policy of ploughing back profits into regular upgrading of its

caravan stock, many with shower rooms, is also having its effect through repeat bookings.

The business grew from the family's own experience of holidaying abroad with young children.

With a small amount of capital released by a house sale they bought two 23ft caravans and towed them to a camping site in France. The outlay was recovered in two years and the business grew steadily but in 1976 they faced a crucial decision.

Iris Matthews said: "By then, caravan holidays were getting more popular. We saw that either we had to grow and make a real going concern of the business or stay small."

She obtained a bank loan to help buy the first batch of 25ft caravans. By 1979 they took on offices in which they also now run a travel agency. There are now more than 300 units on 13 coastal sites in France.

The caravans, British-made, incorporate features designed by the Matthews. Colin's engineering experience comes into its own in setting up and maintaining the caravans. But it is his wife who is the administrator.

BRIEFING

MR FRIDAY Ken Payne



"But if I cleared my overdraft it would be the end of my incentive scheme"

Small businesses in tourism should benefit from changes being brought in for development grants administered by the English Tourist Board. The ETB has until now dealt with projects centrally but now nearly a third of grant funds will be channelled to England's regional tourist boards outside London.

The idea is to encourage small-scale developments in tourism and it will allow regional boards to have a greater say in grant applications for small schemes, according to the ETB. More than £2 million will go to the regional boards in the first phase of the plan.

The move should not only save small tourism businesses time but should save money because some conditions involving professional fees are being relaxed. Typically the grants are only a part of a financing of any given project.

● Contact: Regional tourist boards or, for guidance, the ETB at 24 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1 0ET (phone 01-848 9000; telex 266975 ETB G).

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Law Report July 12 1985 House of Lords

Joining only part of plot is sufficient for conspiracy

Regina v Anderson (William Ronald)
Before Lord Scarman, Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kinkaid, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Lord Brightman
[Speeches said July 11]

It was no defence to a charge of criminal conspiracy that the accused did not intend that the conspiracy should be carried out and did not believe that it could succeed. It sufficed for the prosecution to establish that he knew that the course of conduct to be pursued would amount to or involve the commission of an offence and that he intended to play some part in it in furtherance of the criminal purpose that it was intended to achieve.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by William Ronald Anderson from the dismissal by the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) (Lord Justice Parker, Mr Justice Hailbron and Mr Justice Hobhouse) of his conviction at Appeal Court (Judge Gower, QC and a jury) in March 1983, of conspiracy, to effect the escape of a prisoner, contrary to section 1 of the Criminal Law Act 1977.

Section 1 (1) of the 1977 Act provides: "If a person agrees with any other person or persons that a course of conduct shall be pursued which will necessarily amount to or involve the commission of any offence by one or more of the parties to the agreement if the agreement is carried out in accordance with their intentions, he is guilty of conspiracy to commit the offence or offences in question."

Mr Christopher Smith and Mr Neil Tibbitts for Anderson; Mr Hubert Dunn, QC and Mr David King for the Crown.
LORD BRIDGE said that in June 1981, Anderson and one Andoussi had spent a night in the same cell at Lewes prison. Anderson had expected to be, as in the event he was released on bail.

He had agreed with Andoussi to participate in a scheme to effect Andoussi's escape from prison. Other participants were to be Andoussi's brother and one Assou.

Anderson was to be paid £20,000 for his part in the scheme. He had agreed to purchase and supply diamonds, a cutting agent capable of cutting through metal bars, to be smuggled into the prison by one of the other participants.

He had received a payment on account of £2,000. Shortly afterwards, he had been injured in a road accident and had thereafter taken no further step in pursuance of the escape plan. His admitted intention, however, had been to acquire the diamonds and give it to Assou.

His further intention was to be paid £10,000 on account when he would have gone to Spain and taken no further part in the escape scheme.

The trial had pursued a somewhat unusual course. At the conclusion of the prosecution case, Anderson had made an unsworn statement in the jury's absence, as to the effect in law of Anderson's account, if the jury were to accept that it might be true.

The judge had then invited submissions from counsel, in the jury's absence, as to the effect in law of Anderson's account, if the jury were to accept that it might be true.

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of the part that he had played in the conspiracy according to his unsworn statement and what he had said to police officers called for the Crown. At the end of those submissions, the judge had given a "verdict" indicating how he proposed to direct the jury. Anderson had as a result changed his plea to guilty.

The procedure followed had been irregular in a technical sense, but it was not at the end of the day present any insuperable difficulty for the purpose of considering the appeal. The question was whether, on the essential facts that must be taken to constitute a conspiracy, the conviction of Anderson was safe.

The submission for Anderson that had been rejected by both the judge and the Court of Appeal was that, on these facts, he had lacked the mental element essential to sustain his conviction of a conspiracy to effect Andoussi's escape since he had never intended that the escape plan should be carried into effect nor believed that it could possibly succeed.

The relevant part of the point of law of general public importance was that a person who agrees with two or more others, who themselves intend to pursue a course of conduct which will necessarily involve the commission of an offence, and who has a secret intention himself to participate in part only of that course of conduct, is not guilty of conspiracy to commit that offence under section 1 (1) of the Criminal Law Act 1977.

Anderson submitted that section 1 (1) did not require that the party charged should have agreed that a course of conduct should be pursued that he knew would amount to or involve the commission of an offence by himself or by one or more other parties but must also have intended himself to have intended the offence should be committed.

His Lordship did not find it altogether easy to understand why it should be required that a person charged should have intended that a course of conduct should be pursued that he knew would amount to or involve the commission of an offence by himself or by one or more other parties but must also have intended himself to have intended the offence should be committed.

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FIFA allows English clubs some games and ray of hope

By Martin Thorpe

A ray of hope permeated the cloud hanging over English football when FIFA decided yesterday to lift its ban on English clubs playing outside Europe, imposed following the tragedy in Brussels.

Although the joint effect of UEFA and FIFA rulings still prohibits matches between English and European clubs, Ted Croker, the FA secretary, said: "It does show that ultimately these decisions are reversible, and if after 12 months we can show that the message has got home to the football element, then we could well have our clubs back in Europe."

Effectively, the English game is on probation. FIFA said that in making their decision—taken by an emergency committee chaired by Joao Havelange, the FIFA president, after consultations with the heads of the five non-European federations—they had taken into account two factors. First, the anti-hooligan measures planned by the FA—namely closed-circuit cameras at matches and restrictions on the sale of alcohol. Second, that English fans had caused no riots outside the continent.

FIFA banned all English clubs from playing matches against foreign clubs on June 6, eight days after crowd disturbances before the European Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus led to the death of 38 spectators.

UEFA also banned English teams from competing in its three club competitions indefinitely, and Liverpool for a further three years after the lifting of the general proscription. Although criticism has been levelled at all the bodies involved in the Brussels final—

UEFA, the stadium organizers and police—Liverpool supporters were generally held responsible for the tragedy.

The reaction from within the game to FIFA's change of heart was mixed. Bert Millichip, the FA chairman, was "thrilled to bits", but Croker said he was a little disappointed that the ban on friendly matches throughout Europe remains.

Last year English clubs played 96 friendlies in Europe and another 64 in the rest of the world, games which can be lucrative for top clubs. But, Croker added, "The most important thing is that we are involved again."

"The involvement is vital. Tournaments may have clubs from Europe and South America and give our players invaluable experience playing against top foreign opposition."

Manchester United, one of the game's busiest travellers, welcomed FIFA's move. But Peter Day, Tottenham Hotspur's secretary, said: "It has been a long time since we were due to go to the West Indies at the end of this month, but when FIFA announced their ban, we had to cancel."

On attempts to combat hooliganism, Millichip said: "We need to sit down and say 'what are we going to do put our house in order? There has to be a partnership between the government, the FA, the police and magistrates. But he warned: "I don't think that there is any doubt that if the FA does not bring pressure to bear on the Football League, then the government will impose a membership scheme on football through one sort of legislation or another."

ROWING

World has questions to ask of the British

By Jim Ralton

After glorious Henley, the realities of world-class rowing surface again during the three-day Lucerne international regatta which begins on the Rotsee course today. There are entries from over 25 countries, including East Germany and the Soviet Union, who were not at the Los Angeles Olympics.

Britain's national association are sending a small team accompanied by private entourage. Funding is a problem. But they are all ambitious crews and by Sunday evening there should be a form guide to the world championships in Belgium next month.

Steven Redgrave, the Olympic gold medal winner in rowing, is now concentrating on sculling. He has won this season at Nottingham and Amsterdam and for the second time in his short, brilliant career he took the Diamond Sculls at Henley last Sunday.

Despite this, there are still questions over Redgrave's sculling ability at world level. He lost almost a year's sculling last year but in coxed fours. Sometimes he rows rather than sculls his frail single scull and one questions his tactical ability and peripheral sitting on a six-lane course.

There are no fewer than 26 scullers from 17 nations at Lucerne and among many talented, experienced rowers there is no less than the reigning Finn, Perit Karpainen, who has won Olympic gold medals in single sculls three times: West Germany's Peter-Michael Kolbe, who has two Olympic silver medals and has twice won world coxed scullers and such world-class scullers as Mund (East Germany), Jakuscha

(Soviet Union), Svenson (Sweden), Sevinio (Italy), Serna (Argentina) and Weisauer (Switzerland).

Adam Clift, Britain's Olympian, hopes to have recovered from the virus which left him low recently. He teams up with Martin Cross, an Olympic gold medal winner in coxed fours, in the coxless pair. They face 18 crews from 11 nations, including the international champions, the Pimenov brothers, of the Soviet Union.

Great Britain's only representatives in the men's elite eights are London University, who bowed to participation in the semi-final round, at Henley. They meet 10 other eights from nine nations, including Princeton again (Harvard, the Grand winners, are not entered) and more to the point, East Germany, who have won the world title.

The British men's and women's lightweight eights should sparkle. The men's eight are confronted by only seven eights from six nations, who may face a straight final. The talented Dances and Spanish are missing but the Italians are there. The men's lightweight double scullers, Carl Smith and Stuart Forbes, were unlucky in the Henley semi-final against the United States Olympic medal winners, Lewis and Springer, of the Dirty Dozen club. Equipment failure when they were holding their own ended this British crew's quest for a royal title.

Britain's lightweight women's double sculls combination, Beryl Crockett and Lin Clarke, must be in the frame for a straight final and such world-class scullers as Mund (East Germany), Jakuscha

ATHLETICS



Looking back: Cruz aims to leave the world behind him

Cruz ready to lose in order to be best

By Pat Butcher

Joachim Cruz, the Olympic 800 metres champion, with Said Aouita the most exciting addition to the 800 metres in the last two years, has begun his European tour quite prepared to lose to pursue his aim of becoming the best in the world over 800 and 1,500 metres.

The pressures of fame may be getting to the genial young Brazilian. Asked in Lausanne for the umpteenth time on Wednesday if he was going to run in the 1,500 metres against Aouita and Steve Cram in Nice next Tuesday, he replied: "I'll run against whoever's in the race. If Aouita is running, good. If Cram is running, good. If I'm winning, good. If not, it's not serious."

"I think those guys are afraid of losing, that's why they're chasing me. I've got a long way to go until I'm fully fit. I'd say that will be in about a month. If I lose, I lose. That's one thing I'm not afraid of."

Cruz began his first race in over a month in Lausanne on Wednesday at a furious pace. Although he slowed and complained afterwards of feeling tired, he still won the 800 metres in 1 minute 45.41 seconds. It was his first race since a 1,500 metres victory at his home base of Eugene in the United States on June 1.

"I got a hamstring injury a couple of weeks later which stopped me training for four days," he said. "But then my ham never got really bad and that stopped me training altogether. I didn't run for so long that I wasn't sure of the pace. Considering the travel and the time difference, I think 1.45 was very good."

Eugene is one of the world's worst places for any runner's leg. Cruz, his tour of Europe should not present that kind of problem. He races over 1,000 metres in Paris tomorrow evening against Steve Scott and John Marshall, of the US, and Edwin Knoch, of Kenya. Cruz has again confirmed that he will run in the 1,500 metres in Nice on Tuesday, as have Cram and Aouita.

SHOOTING

Old soldier Clarke will not even fade away

By Our Shooting Correspondent

Arthur Clarke, the retired Army captain who won the Commonwealth Games Target Rifle gold medal at the age of 60 in 1982, when he was the oldest competitor at the Melbourne Games, showed he is in good form today at the Combined Services meeting at Bisley yesterday that he is still on top form for the main Bisley meeting opening next week.

He won the Bisley Cup open to both present and retired officers, beating Major Dick Ellis, RE, one of the Army's leading Target Rifle internationalists, and Colin Cheshire, a retired Tank Corps officer who, like Clarke, has been with the Great Britain team for many years.

Cpl Dharmendra Gurung (6th Gurkha Rifles), as expected, had a good lead after the semi-finals of the Queen's Medal shoot.

ARMY GURKHA MEDAL Leaders after semi-finals: 1. Cpl G Dharmendra (6th GR) 728; 2. Cpl G Gurung (6th GR) 705; 3. Cpl G Khushman (6th GR) 703; 4. Rifleman G Khushman (6th GR) 699; 5. WO2 P J Wainwright (REMS) 690; 6. Cpl M Fung (1st GR) 687; 7. Rifleman G Wainwright (REMS) 684; 8. Cpl N Sorenson (Royal Artillery) 683; 9. Rifleman G Wainwright (REMS) 683; 10. WO2 M Parry (School of Artillery) 681.

ROYAL NAVY Leaders after fourth stage: 1. Marine G Humphries (42 Commando) 518; 2. Cpl J Wheeler (42 Commando) 514; 3. Cpl J Wheeler (42 Commando) 514; 4. Cpl J Wheeler (42 Commando) 514; 5. Cpl J Wheeler (42 Commando) 514; 6. Cpl J Wheeler (42 Commando) 514; 7. Cpl J Wheeler (42 Commando) 514; 8. Cpl J Wheeler (42 Commando) 514; 9. Cpl J Wheeler (42 Commando) 514; 10. Cpl J Wheeler (42 Commando) 514.

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EQUESTRIANISM

British are under examination at Dubai

By Jenny MacArthur

The British selectors are hoping to be reassured at this weekend's Dubai horse show at Hickstead that the four riders and horses picked for the European championships in France at the end of the month are all fit, sound and on form. They will be particularly anxious to see Michael Whitaker's horse, Amanda, who returned to the ring at the Great Yorkshire Show this week after missing the Royal through injury. Whitaker is also bringing Warren Point fresh from their victory in Wednesday's big class at the Great Yorkshire.

Nick Skelton may choose to defend his winning enclosure at the Dubai Cup event, worth £10,000 to the winner—with Everest Apollo rather than St James, whose double of the hard ground kept Skelton out of the winning enclosure at the Royal. Malcolm Pirah with Towerlands Anglezurke and John Whitaker with Hopscotch and St Munro, owned by Neal, are the other members of the team.

Hickstead's challenging and demanding course tends to produce the same top riders as winners. But Sue Fountain with Ned Kelly and Janet Hunter with Lunamar, both competing at Hickstead for the first time, retain their winning form, they should give the more experienced partnerships plenty to think about.

Entries also include a 20-strong foreign contingent headed by Paul Schockemöhle with Deister, who finished third in last year's Dubai Nations Cup meeting—his place in the United States have sent five young riders.

Of the four reserves named for the European championship, only Liz Edgar with Everest Forever—who won the hard ground—and Jani Germany with Mandingo looked serious contenders. Geoff Glazard, with the off-form Penwood Pletline, has pulled out of the team for next week's Swedish

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HAMILTON
TRAINERS: B Hanbury, 15 winners from

JOCKEYS: J Lowe, 44 winners from 270 rides

When I was born my dad insisted upon the name of the Lord in the baptismal records at Royal Ascot. Before that he was beaten by only a short head when Sandown by Harry's Bar, who has endorsed the form by winning both his races since.

Creese, my selection for the Cardinal Puff Stakes, made virtually all the running to win his last race at Colerhampton by four lengths and I think he is just preferred to Oriental Soldier, who was successful at Aydonck a week ago.

Before crossing the Pennines, I was at the top of the list for the ride Hauwual at Heart's Delight, but I was retained by the same Derby winner Troy, out of

10 0000 GREENSTADT LADLY V winner 4-6-4 ... B Rouse
10 000000 SUMMERHILL GOLD TIME A Senior 4-6-4 ... W Higgins
10 000000 HAWKINS TENDER S Hams 2-3-5 ... G Cookey
10 0-430 GAD COMEDY C Hargan 3-5-5 ... G Cookey
10 0-320 S BOWDIE C Hargan 3-5-5 ... G Cookey
10 0-320 TYRO PRINCE G Hargan 3-5-5 ... G Cookey
10 0-320 TYRO PRINCE G Hargan 3-5-5 ... G Cookey
1984: Participation 3-5-5 Storkery (4-3 Troy) of Hawwood 7 min
13-5 Troy Price, 14-4 Rubal Mues, 4-2 Pomostell, 8 King
Comedy, 8 Canuck Clown, 10 Karmaron, 12 others.

40 LINGFIELD HOSPITAL SCHOOL HANDBOOK

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20	0000	SAHARA STRAW (S) C Bensford 8-8	

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McDonald	10	10	TV
McCormack	6-24	8.2	Thee
Harris	1	8	Trip
Watts	24	24	Vest

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